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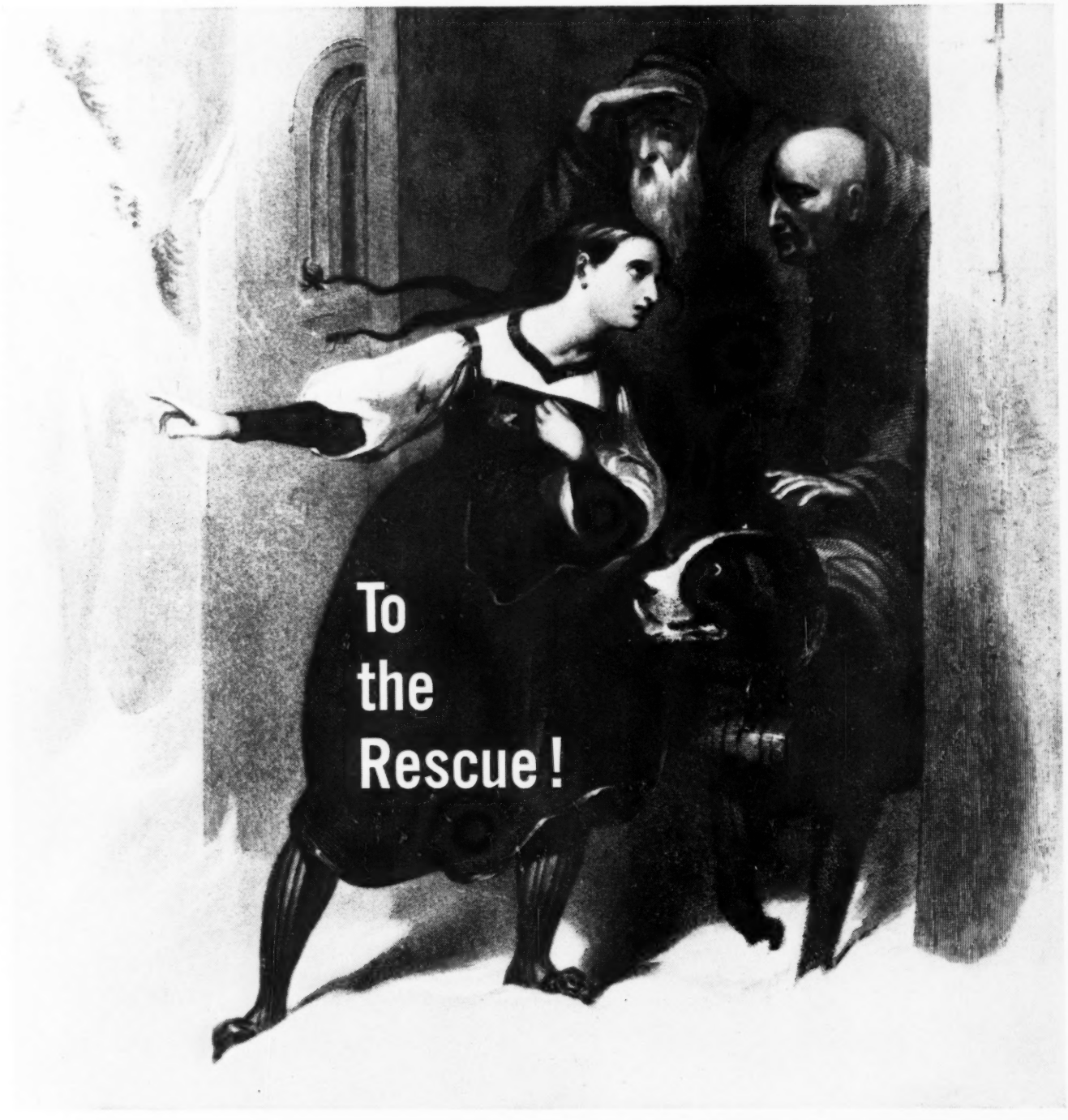

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Board of Trade Journal

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Trade Associations and Exports

Footwear Manufacturers Plan for Increase

by P. Glennie-Smith, M.A., Director,
British Footwear Manufacturers Federation

Last year the *Board of Trade Journal* invited officials of some representative trade associations to outline the export services they offered to members. The reports given below stress one aspect of these services – the value of organized meetings or conferences and their follow-up potentialities.

SINCE THE WAR British exports of footwear have not advanced beyond 5 or 6 per cent. of total production. With the changing situation in world markets and the growth of trade in footwear between countries, particularly those on the Continent, the British footwear industry, as one of the largest and most up-to-date in the world, should expect to take its share in this expansion of trade. It is, however, a small-firm industry (in spite of recent mergers which mainly affect the distribution side) and for some years now the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation has had an Overseas Department with a full-time manager to give advice and help to its 400 member firms. As part of his duties the overseas manager has regularly spent some three months each year abroad on basic market research and his reports have been of great value to potential exporters.

In spite of these efforts British footwear exports have not increased and, concerned at the position, in May the Federation called a special export conference in London. Some 120 representatives attended from firms experienced in exports and from those who wished to learn. The form of the conference, which was spread over a day and a half, was based to some extent on the pattern of the conference run by the Export Council for Europe last year in Eastbourne. A number of expert speakers, from within and outside the industry, were invited to define the problems facing British exporters and explain the various forms of help available to them. The conference was designed to examine world markets but naturally, in view of recent developments, it had an eye to Europe and a stimulating part of the programme was the inclusion of shoe-buyers from Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany who told the audience what they would like to see from Britain: and of a leading French manufacturer of ladies' fashion shoes who outlined his methods of sales promotion and his belief in the growth of international fashion.

The most encouraging feature of the conference, which came out during the discussion, was the obvious spirit of co-operation it had engendered. There was little time to develop this and so, immediately afterwards, a detailed questionnaire was sent to those attending asking for their comments on various suggestions made during the conference, for example selling missions and 'piggy-back' schemes, and inviting the experienced exporters to define how they would be prepared to help the inexperienced. A printed report of the conference was subsequently sent to all member firms and it is hoped it will prove a useful reference for information and ideas on selling footwear abroad.

The questionnaire has proved to be a most valuable follow-up to the original conference. The replies have been analysed by the Federation's Overseas Trade Committee and clearly they have a busy time in front of them. As a first requirement a further conference is being arranged, lasting one day and strictly limited in attendance, with preference given to director and senior executive level, when case histories of successful overseas selling will be presented by some of the industry's leading exporters. These will be examined in detail by discussion groups and it is hoped that in this way the group reports, when presented to the final session of the full conference, will enable the desire for mutual help to be translated into plans for positive action and for spreading more widely the most successful techniques for getting and handling export orders.

The main lesson learnt from the first conference was that, however excellent your team of outside speakers, they can only sketch in the

Visitors at the Federation's stand at the Moscow Fair, 1961.

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Front Cover Photograph

This week's cover picture shows three units of the R.A.E.-Thorn visual approach slope indicator system. The research work on this new safe landing aid was carried out by the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and subsequently developed in conjunction with Thorn Electrical Industries who undertook to manufacture the equipment. It has received the full approval of the International Civil Aviation Organization after extensive trials in the United States by the Federal Aviation Agency, and elsewhere.

This system ensures accurate landing and minimizes the risk of under or over-shoot, but defines a clear parallel path at the correct approach angle from miles out right down to touch-down. Orders to equip over 60 airfields at home and overseas have been received by the company. Thorn Electrical Industries International exports more than 80 per cent. of Britain's total fluorescent tube production and market their range of electrical products in over 100 countries throughout the world.

canvas. The detailed picture must come from those inside the industry who are prepared to pass on their know-how to others, and ample opportunity must be afforded for the others to ask questions in an atmosphere of informality. Far more is gained in discussion, and the smaller the discussion group the better. All this may place a heavy burden on the time of the industry's experts if it leads to a series of small, localized meetings. But it is important to spread the gospel effectively and at the right level for, as Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said when opening the May conference, management resources by themselves are not enough: there must be enthusiasm at the top if more firms are to export.

Agricultural Engineers' New Discussion Series

THE Agricultural Engineers' Association has already taken an extremely active part in the campaign to promote British agricultural engineering products abroad. Results since the war have been spectacular culminating in a 1961 export figure of £134 million.

During 1961 a series of open meetings, entitled 'Export Opportunities', were organized at regular intervals throughout the year. Subjects under discussion aimed to prepare the ground for all A.E.A. members intending to enter export markets or wishing to improve their overseas trading position. The first speaker in the series was Mr. Peter Tennant, Overseas Director, Federation of British Industries. Other speakers included Mr. S. Golt and Mr. H. Birtles of the Board of Trade, and Mr. R. A. Dickinson of Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Among the main aspects of exporting dealt with were market research; marketing; consultancy; the role of the confirming house in exporting; banking facilities; the work of the Export Credits Guarantee Department; particular stress being laid on opportunities for export to Europe. The speakers at these meetings were drawn from a wide field of commerce and Government departments, each being experienced in his own subject and prominent in the export field. The last meeting of the series was held in April 1962, when Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe, spoke to A.E.A. members on exporting to Europe.

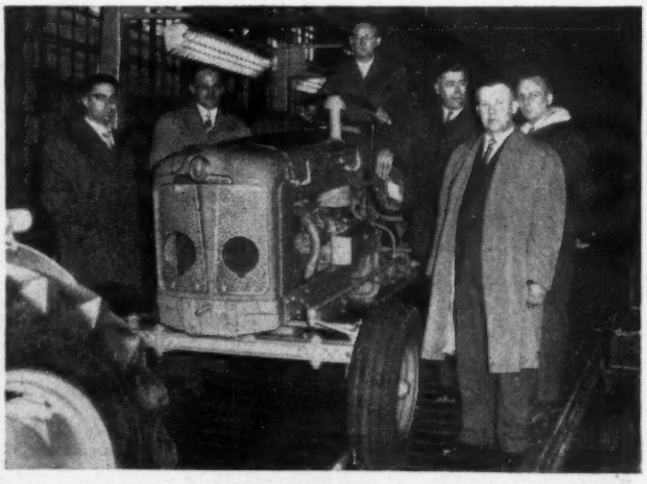
It is now proposed to organize for the winter months 1962/63 a fresh series of meetings which will widen the discussions which took place during the 1961 series.

Copies of the Agricultural Engineers' Association's booklet entitled 'Export Opportunities' can be obtained by non-members for thirty shillings. The booklet contains addresses given by eleven authorities and an inserted copy of the twelfth address by Sir William McFadzean.

Addresses:

British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1;

The Agricultural Engineers' Association Ltd., 6 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.



On the tractor production line during a tour of Ford's factory at Dagenham, is this party of technical personnel from the Wilhelmina Polder in Holland. The Wilhelmina Polder, reclaimed over 150 years ago, forms Holland's largest single farm.

Poland is a Growing Market for British Engineering Equipment

—Mr. Frederick Erroll

'AS SOME OF YOU will be aware, I returned on Monday from a visit to Poland. This is a growing market for British engineering equipment and I think you may be interested to hear something about my impressions,' said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, when he spoke at the annual lunch of the Engineering Industries Association, in London, on June 20.

He went on: 'I was the guest of the Polish Government, who invited me in return for the visit which the chairman of their Planning Commission and their Minister of Foreign Trade paid to the United Kingdom last October. During my stay I met leading Polish Ministers and there were opportunities for an informal exchange of views about Anglo-Polish trade. I visited the shipbuilding and ship repairing yards at Szczecin, where I saw a floating dock, recently delivered from Britain, in operation. I also saw the large steel mill at Nova Huta outside Krakow in the south of Poland. Both the shipyard and the steelworks were instructive examples of Poland's developing economy.

'I also saw much evidence of building activity; large blocks of flats are being erected everywhere to cope with the rapidly growing population. There was, too, more traffic on the roads than when I was last in Poland in 1958. Altogether I got the impression of an active and developing nation.'

The President said that the population of Poland, which had been increasing at the rapid rate of half-a-million a year, was now over 30 million and was still rising almost at that pace. In their aim to improve living standards the Polish Government planned to increase their investment programme substantially and to give the highest priority to mechanization and industrial development. They planned in the next five years to devote 70 per cent. of their investment resources to industrial development. This meant that they would need an increasing amount of capital goods, machinery and engineering equipment generally. He was told they would look to Britain for a good deal of this within the limits of their sterling resources.

He continued: 'There is also increasing interest in Britain in the Polish Market. I was much impressed and encouraged by what I saw in the British pavilion at the Poznan Fair which I visited last Friday. Whereas there were 30 exhibitors when I last saw the Fair in 1958, there were over 50 this year and there would have been more had the space been available.

'I was told by exhibitors that much serious business is being done and that considerable interest is being shown in their products by other foreign visitors to the Fair. I believe that this Fair will be of increasing value to British exporters of engineering and other equipment. One sphere of co-operation in which there is perhaps room for useful development is the exchange of technical delegations between our two countries. Polish engineers and technicians want to learn from us and, although at present we might not have as much to learn from them, the time will certainly come when they have interesting things to teach us. Your Association can, I am sure, play a valuable part in developing technical exchanges of this sort.

'The trade between the United Kingdom and Poland has grown substantially in recent years. To quote some figures; our exports rose from £11 million in 1958 to £22½ million in 1961. It is possible that the figure will reach £30 million in 1962. If our exports to other markets increased as quickly as they have done to Poland we should have no balance of payments difficulties.

'The United Kingdom is now Poland's largest trading partner in the West. About 40 per cent. of Polish purchases from Britain—that is, about £12 million, are in the form of capital goods and machinery so you can see that there is considerable scope in the Polish market for the products of the members of your Association.

'It is perhaps true that the Eastern European markets are not the easiest in the world, particularly for firms whose export experience is comparatively limited. But I found in Poland considerable interest in Britain and British products, and you will see from what I have said that it is worth the attention of British exporters, whether they have been at the game for long, or are relative newcomers.

'The Engineering Industries Association gives us valuable help by providing information and encouraging interest in markets with which its members may be less familiar. I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to talk about one of them today.'

(Note: a report on the Poznan Fair will be given in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.)

U.K. More Competitive Overseas

REFERRING TO exports during a speech to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at a luncheon in London on June 19, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: 'It is universally conceded that we are more competitive than we were a year ago. Our exports and re-exports have gone up a little in each of the last 5 months. Compared with last December the seasonally adjusted figures are up from £311 million to £331 million, an increase of 6½ per cent. over 5 months. It compares with a decrease of 6½ per cent. in the corresponding period of last year.'

GATT Survey on Commercial Policy

'Developments in Commercial Policy – No. 4', issued by the GATT Secretariat, covers the period July-December 1961. Inquiries for copies should be addressed to the Secretariat, Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Parliament Debates Distribution of Industry and Cotton Industry

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, were the principal Government speakers in a debate in Parliament on distribution of industry policy on Tuesday. The President and Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, were the principal Government speakers in yesterday's debate on the cotton industry.

Addresses of Local Productivity Committees

THE LATEST revised list of local productivity committees and associations, together with the names and addresses of their officers, has just been issued by the British Productivity Council.

Inquiries from firms wishing to have details of the one nearest to them would be welcomed at the Council's offices, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: Central 9613, extension 308).

NOTICE TO JOURNAL READERS AND ADVERTISERS

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192.) Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of H.M. Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office. Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876—Ext. 147.) Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 3718.)

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

Reprints of Articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies.)

Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

Tariffs in the European Economic Community

On July 1 the member countries of the European Economic Community will be implementing the second acceleration decision taken by the Council of Ministers on May 15 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 25, 1962, page 1120) as regards import duties on goods passing between member states.

Under this decision they will be making a further reduction of 10 per cent. in the import duties on industrial goods imported from their partners in the Community (the total reduction achieved will be 50 per cent. so that these duties will be half those on the base date, January 1, 1957).

On agricultural goods, not already covered by the common agricultural policy or for which the Commission has submitted proposals to the Council, the reduction in import duties is to be brought up to 35 per cent. A list of the agricultural products concerned is available, in French, for inspection at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Chancery 4411, Ext. 133 or 135. The present reduction stands at 30 per cent. for goods not subject to quota restrictions and 35 per cent. for goods subject to quota restrictions. The items on which there will be a further adjustment of 5 per cent. will, therefore, vary according to the member state concerned.

There will be no change as regards import duties on goods entering from countries not members of the Community. The second move, on industrial products, under the decision will take place on July 1, 1963. The first move towards the eventual Common Tariff of the Community has already been taken.

Under decisions of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community dated June 5 import duties on the following items may be raised discriminately against imports into the Community from the United States as from August 1, 1962 (no change will arise as regards duties on imports from Britain and other sources).

Tariff No.	Description
39.02 B I (a)	Polyethylene*
39.02 B VI (a)	Polystyrene and its copolymers*
51.04 A and B	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02
32.09 A II	Varnishes and lacquers: distempers; prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; other paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnishes or other paint or enamel media (other than pearl essence).

* In the form of liquid or pasty (including emulsion, dispersions and solutions), blocks, lumps, powders (including moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms.

Further information may be obtained, if required, from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 4126, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2854.

Trade Mission from Hungary

A TWELVE MAN trade Mission from Hungary led by Mr. Odon Kallos, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, arrived in London on June 25 for a ten day visit at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A full and varied programme has been arranged for the visitors, covering many aspects of British industry and commerce, and including visits to Government Departments, City Institutions, the Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Exhibition, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, visits to Oxford and Wimbledon and a cruise round the Port of London. They were also received at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London on June 27, and at the Board of Trade by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State on June 28.

Laws of Business Management

Some answers to important basic questions on business Management are given in Laws of Business Management and the Executive Way of Life, now published. Copies: Business Publication Ltd., Mercury House, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1. Price 42s.

EFTA Ministers Accelerate Tariff Cuts

THE COUNCIL of the European Free Trade Association met at Ministerial level in Copenhagen from June 21-22, 1962, under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Jens Otto Krag.

Ministers reviewed the work of the Association during the period since their last meeting in March 1962, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made. They decided that the next reduction in tariffs of 10 per cent., due according to the Stockholm Convention to take place on January 1, 1965, should be implemented on October 31, 1962, except for Austria and Norway who would take this step not later than December 31, 1962, and April 30, 1963, respectively. At this point intra-EFTA tariffs will be only half what they were when EFTA started two years ago. (The decision, however, still allows Denmark to postpone action for the present on the range of items in her tariff where the duties for EFTA were **not** reduced on March 1, 1962: see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 15, 1961, page 1208. These items were listed on page 645 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962: for the time being the EFTA reductions of these duties are still to remain at 30 per cent.)

Ministers reviewed the progress of negotiations of members with the European Economic Community. All members of the Association had now made application to enter into negotiations with the Community. They noted that the arrangements for consultation between the members of the Association were proving increasingly useful.

Finland-EFTA Association

THE JOINT COUNCIL of the Finland-EFTA Association met for the first time at Ministerial level in Copenhagen on June 22, 1962, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jens Otto Krag, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Prime Minister of Denmark.

The Council reviewed the activities of the Finland-EFTA Association since the coming into force of the Agreement in June 1961 and expressed satisfaction at the progress so far achieved.

The Chairman submitted to the Joint Council the decision on acceleration of the reduction of customs duties decided upon by the EFTA Council at its meeting on the same day. The Finnish representative stated that he would bring the matter before his Government with a view to Finnish participation in the decision.

Drawback or Relief from Duty on Imported Plywood for Export Packing Cases

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the introduction of drawback or relief from duty on the following imported plywood when used in making for export the packing cases described:

Import Goods. Plywood not less than 4 mm. thick and not more than 8 mm. thick.

Export Goods. Plywood packing cases, reinforced with steel, in collapsed form or assembled and filled with other export goods.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to: The Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, before July 20, 1962.

Office for Wales Helps Exports

The following is an extract from a letter of appreciation sent to the Board of Trade, Office for Wales, Gabalfa, Cardiff, by Frederick Oughton Ltd., of Swansea:

'You will probably recall our meeting in connection with my inquiry about the possibilities of exporting our Dragon Monographs on fine arts and antiques. The survey which has been carried out by your department has been absolutely first class and more sales than I ever expected have resulted. Agents in one or two countries have been appointed, too.'

Exporters in the United Kingdom are reminded that the Offices of the Board of Trade's regional controllers can give valuable assistance on export problems. A list of addresses and telephone numbers was published in May 4 issue of the Board of Trade Journal, page 975.

Licensing Arrangements for Imports of Butter

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1007 dated June 26, 1962, summarizes the present licensing arrangements for imports of butter from all sources (see *Board of Trade Journal*, March 23, 1962, page 599).

Country	Quota in long tons	Licensing arrangements
Argentina	9,500	Licences issued in accordance with advice from Argentine authorities on conclusion of contracts between importers and Argentine suppliers amongst whom the quota has been apportioned.
Australia	62,000	All supplies consigned to Australian Dairy Produce Board.
Austria	1,700	Applicants must produce copy of contract with suppliers officially designated by Austrian authorities.
Belgium	200	Applicants must produce copy of Belgian export certificate and copy of invoice from supplier.
Denmark	91,500	Licences issued to importers from Denmark in 1960 and 1961. Applications from newcomers licensed on production of evidence of firm contracts. See fuller note below regarding position after July 1.
Finland	11,500	Licences issued in accordance with advice from Finnish authorities who have apportioned quota amongst importers.
France	2,400	Applicants must produce invoices overstamped by the French Ministry of Agriture.
Irish Republic	12,000	Licences issued in accordance with advice from the authorities of the Irish Republic who are apportioning quota amongst importers.
Kenya	1,700	All supplies consigned to Kenya Government nominee.
Netherlands	14,000	Open individual licences issued to importers from the Netherlands in 1960 and 1961 and applications from newcomers licensed on production of evidence of firm contracts. Licences valid only for consignments accompanied by Netherlands Dairy Board Certificate.
New Zealand	156,000	All supplies consigned to New Zealand Dairy Production and Marketing Board.
Norway	1,700	Open individual licences issued to regular importers in accordance with advice from the Norwegian authorities. Licences valid only for consignments accompanied by certificate issued by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture.
South Africa	2,000	Licences issued to full amount of quota in accordance with advice from South African authorities.
Sweden	4,600	Licences issued in accordance with advice from Swedish authorities who are apportioning quota amongst established importers.

The arrangements whereby Eastern Area countries allocate their own butter quotas remain unchanged.

Imports from Denmark

Licences have so far been issued only for imports up to June 30. Holders of licences should now apply on form TIP/A (or ILB/A) for licences to cover imports from July 1, to September 30, 1962. Where split licences are held, separate application forms should be made out. Page 1 of the form should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, the description of goods (butter) and the countries of origin and consignment (Denmark) should be entered.

The licences to import Danish butter are intended to provide adequate cover for such supplies as Denmark may wish to export during the relative periods. The new licences will be for a rather smaller quantity than the current ones. They are not, however, intended to represent either entitlements of individual importers or to be restrictive, but merely to facilitate the allocation arrangements of the Danish authorities.

All licences expiring on June 30, should be returned to the Tariff and Import Policy Division of the Board of Trade as soon as the last consignments before that date have been cleared. Failure to return them may prejudice the issue of future licences.

Removal of Some Board of Trade Departments

BEGINNING TODAY, all the departments of the Board of Trade, at present located in Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, will remove to Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (telephone: City 5757), except for the Registry of Business Names at present in Lacon House which, as already announced, will remove during the week-end of July 7-8 to the new Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1 (telephone: Clerkenwell 9393), (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 25, 1962 (page 1122)).

To transfer to the new offices and at the same time maintain a service to the public, it is hoped to move the various departments from Lacon House to Hillgate House on the following dates but it is suggested that would-be callers may like to check by telephone first the location of the department they wish to contact.

June 30/July 1	Statistics Library – (Note: The Statistics Library will be closed to the public today, and will re-open at Hillgate House on Monday, July 2).
July 2/4	Statistics Division.*
July 5/6	Bankruptcy and Companies Liquidation Department.
July 21/22	Export Services Branch.
July 23	Engineering Industries Division.*
July 29/30	Enemy Property Branch.

* The staff of these Divisions housed in the Board of Trade Headquarters Building at Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, is not affected by the move – only the staff from Lacon House will be transferred to Hillgate House.

The telegraphic address of the Export Services Branch and Statistics Division respectively will be:

EXSERBRA	London, E.C.4.
TRASTATIC	London, E.C.4.

The Telex number (25977) will be unchanged.

All mail and telegrams despatched up to and including July 19 should be addressed to Lacon House, and after that to Hillgate House.

Business Monitor : Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Rotating Electrical Machinery for March 1962.
(The total value of output of rotating electrical machines in March was 2 per cent. more than a year earlier. Production of machines of over 250 h.p. for the home market increased by 18 per cent.)

Gramophone Records for April, 1962.
(Manufacturers' sales of gramophone records in April valued at £1,181,000 were 32 per cent. more than in April 1961. Export sales were 33 per cent. above the level of the previous year.)

Motor Cycles, Pedal Cycles & Parts for April, 1962.

Rubber for April, 1962.
(Rubber consumption in April was 5 per cent. higher than in April last year; the increase was in synthetic and reclaimed rubber (rather than natural), and mostly for tyres and tyre products.)

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for April, 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 111. With the whole of the Easter holidays falling in April this year, this is seven points lower than the index for March, 1962, and four points lower than that for April, 1961, when Good Friday was in March. The index numbers of the main industrial groups in April, 1962, with the increase or decrease on April, 1961, shown in brackets are: Textiles 104 (-10 points); Clothing 120 (-3); Engineering and metals 97 (-6): Food, drink and tobacco 117 (-9): Timber and furniture 111 (+6); Other manufacturing industries 128 (-2); Construction 123 (+9); Gas, electricity and water 122 (+5).

Increased Film Fund Payments for Low Cost Films

THE PRESIDENT of the Board of Trade has laid before Parliament an Order amending the Cinematograph Films (Distribution of Levy) Regulations, 1960. The effect of the proposed amendment will be to increase by a quarter the scale of payments of the British Film Fund to the producers of low cost films while retaining the existing upper limit to the amount payable on the increased scale on each film. This proposed change has been approved by the Cinematograph Films Council.

Note:

Exhibitors of films in this country are required by law to contribute a proportion of their takings to the British Film Fund, whence the proceeds are distributed to British film producers. The scale of the Fund's payments in respect of any eligible film is related to that film's normal takings. Hitherto low cost films have had their normal takings multiplied by two for the purpose of calculating the amount due from the Fund. The change now proposed will raise this multiplier from two to two and a half, i.e. increase the scale of payments on such films by a quarter.

A low cost film is a long film the labour costs of which do not exceed £20,000.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended May 26, 1962:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£556,119	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2)	£87,014	
Not eligible for 2 times rental	£16,832	
		£659,965
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£51,773
		£711,738
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to May 31, 1962, approximately covering entertainments to May 26, 1962		£254,200

The seventh interim allocation for the fifth distribution period will be at the rate of 44 per cent.

New Companies Registered

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during May 1962 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	1,943	1,943
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	1,054	1,054
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	142	142
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	14	14
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	1	10	11
£1,000,000 and above	—	1	1
Total number	1	3,164	3,165
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £100	'000's £8,472	'000's £8,572

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1961-1962

	1961		1962	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,933	8,057	2,354	15,038
February	2,731	9,304	2,530	7,667
March	3,820	17,075	3,552	10,032
April	2,620	8,470	2,697	6,924
May	3,020	9,402	3,165	8,572
June	3,084	10,669		
July	2,682	7,144		
August	2,466	7,142		
September	2,411	8,385		
October	2,456	8,005		
November	2,584	8,979		
December	2,405	7,770		
Total	33,212	110,402		

Registration of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, June 22, 1962

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
She Knows Y' Know	Eternal Films Ltd.	Eternal Films Ltd.	Br/E 27466	72	June 18
This is Lloyd's	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27576	32	June 20
As Long as You're Young	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Glasgow Films Ltd.	Br/E 27582	24	June 20
Australian Diary No. 116	" "	Australian News and Information Bureau.	Br/E 27583	18	June 20
Australian Diary No. 118	" "	" "	Br/E 27584	19	June 20
Gaolbreak	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27587	61	June 21
New Pathe Pictorial Series 391-403:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 391	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27589	8	June 21
Pathe Pictorial No. 392	" "	" "	Br/E 27590	9	June 21
Pathe News 62-48	" "	" "	Br/E 26999	7	June 22
Pathe News 62-49	" "	" "	Br/E 27000	7	June 22
Pathe News 62-50	" "	" "	Br/E 27001	8	June 22
Flower Island	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	Christine Bruce Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27591	15	June 22
Movietone News 1723	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26946	6	June 22
Movietone News 1723A	" "	" "	Br/E 26947	7	June 22
Movietone News 1724	" "	" "	Br/E 26948	7	June 22
		FOREIGN			
European Nights	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 27467	79	June 18
Merrill's Marauders	" "	" "	F 27468	90	June 18
Wonders of Philadelphia	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 27573	17	June 19
Loopy's Hare-Do	" "	" "	F 27574	7	June 19
On Target	" "	" "	F 27575	10	June 19
Mr. Hobbs Takes a Vacation	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. Inc.	F 27577	115	June 20
The Wooden Horse of Troy	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Europa Cinematografica (Roma)	F 27578	104	June 20
Wet Hare	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	F 27579	7	June 20
The Last Hungry Cat	" "	" "	F 27580	7	June 20
Landing Stripling	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Inc.	F 27581	7	June 20
Harold Lloyd's World of Comedy	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Harold Lloyd Productions Inc.	F 27585	97	June 21
The Magnificent Rebel	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 27586	92	June 21
The Power and the Glory	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount-Talent Associates	F 27588	98	June 21

The playing time of the film 'The Searchers' (F 21505) has been altered from 10,519 feet (117 minutes) to 8,414 feet (93 minutes).
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

United Kingdom Quarterly Balance of Payments

PROVISIONAL estimates of the summary balance of payments for the first quarter of 1962, together with estimates for the previous four quarters, are published in the table together with annual figures for the years 1959-61.

In the first quarter of 1962 the current account showed a surplus of £21 million, a deficit of £33 million on visible trade being exceeded by net invisible earnings. On long-term capital account there was a net outflow of only £8 million. The balance of monetary movements was favourable to the extent of £137 million, and there was therefore a positive balancing item of £124 million.

Monetary Movements

The gold and convertible currency reserves rose in the first quarter by £48 million, and United Kingdom liabilities in the form of overseas sterling holdings fell by £196 million. Against this, changes in other monetary movements showed a net increase in liabilities of £107 million, thus producing in monetary movements as a whole a favourable change of £137 million.

During the quarter, repurchases from the International Monetary Fund by the United Kingdom and Australia reduced the reserves and the sterling holdings equally. The United Kingdom repurchase was the principal feature in the fall of £87 million in the sterling holdings of non-territorial organizations whilst the Australian repurchase is reflected in a fall of £58 million in the holdings of countries in the rest of the sterling area. The holdings of non-sterling countries fell by £51 million.

Other monetary movements included a substantial increase in foreign currency deposited with Banks in the United Kingdom and switched into sterling. There was also a rise in temporary loans from overseas to local authorities.

Current Account

The balance of visible trade in the first quarter is estimated at a deficit of £33 million compared with a surplus of £7 million in the fourth quarter of 1961. This deterioration was largely seasonal; allowing for seasonal factors both imports and exports showed a small increase. Within the quarter (as the published trade figures show), there was a steady increase in exports.

Net invisible earnings in the first quarter are estimated at £54 million. This was a considerable improvement over the previous quarter though a part of the change was seasonal. Compared with the first quarter of 1961 net invisible earnings increased by £33 million. While net Government expenditure increased by £11 million, largely due to increased aid to the less developed countries, other net invisible earnings rose by £44 million, the largest improvement being in receipts of interest, profits and dividends.

The identified balance on current account was a surplus of £21 million compared with deficits of £9 million in the previous quarter and £49 million in the first quarter of 1961. It was the first current account surplus since the third quarter of 1959.

Long-term Capital Account

The small deficit on long-term capital account was made up of a net outflow of £11 million on inter-Government loans and a net inflow of £3 million on private investment. Inward portfolio investment continued on a substantial scale; both inward and outward direct investment were at a higher level than in the second half of 1961.

Balancing Item

Taking current and long-term capital transactions together the identified balance was a surplus of £13 million. This figure is reconciled with the balance of monetary movements by a positive balancing item of £124 million. A large balancing item – which may be connected with the timing pattern of payments and receipts – is a common feature of first quarter figures; in three of the last four years it has been about £100 million. This year in addition there may have been some further unrecorded inflow of funds.

Balance of Payments

£ million

	1959	1960	1961	1961				1962 (1)
				I	II	III	IV	I
CURRENT ACCOUNT								
Imports (f.o.b.)	3,611	4,098	3,998	1,053	1,024	944	977	1,012
Exports (f.o.b.)	3,507	3,707	3,863	983	982	914	984	979
Visible balance	—104	—391	—135	— 70	— 42	— 30	+ 7	— 33
Government (net)	—233	—284	—337	— 85	— 87	— 85	— 80	— 96
Other invisibles (net)	+452	+387	+402	+106	+118	+114	+ 64	+150
Identified Current Balance	+115	—288	— 70	— 49	— 11	— 1	— 9	+ 21
LONG-TERM CAPITAL ACCOUNT (2)								
Inter-Government loans (net)	—118	— 91	— 14	— 21	+ 23	+ 10	— 26	— 11
U.K. subscription to I.M.F., I.D.A. and European Fund	—236	— 10	— 9	—	—	—	— 9	—
Other U.K. Official Long-Term Capital (net)	+ 1	— 2	— 18	— 1	— 11	— 1	— 5	—
Private investment (net)	—146	— 99	+ 40	+ 71	— 78	— 19	+ 75	+ 3
Balance of Long-Term Capital	—499	—202	+ 8	+ 49	— 66	— 10	+ 35	— 8
Balance of Current and Long-Term Capital	—384	—490	— 62	—	— 77	— 11	+ 26	+ 13
BALANCING ITEM	— 21	+306	+ 81	+ 7	+ 20	+ 51	+ 3	+124
MONETARY MOVEMENTS (2)								
Overseas sterling holdings:								
(a) R.S.A. countries	+185	—226	+153	— 39	+158	+ 2	+ 32	— 58
(b) Non-sterling countries	— 31	+604	—481	—131	—175	—208	+ 33	— 51
(c) Non-territorial organizations	+ 82	—156	+400	+ 4	— 1	+538	—132	— 87
Gold and convertible currency reserves	+110	—177	— 31	+ 75	+ 89	—279	+ 84	— 48
Other monetary movements	+ 50	+139	— 61	+ 84	— 14	— 93	— 46	+107
Balance of Monetary Movements (Change in external monetary position)	+405	+184	— 19	— 7	+ 57	— 40	— 29	—137

Notes:
(1) Provisional.
(2) Assets: Increase —/decrease +. Liabilities: Increase +/decrease —.

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United Kingdom Overseas Trade in May

A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE in imports of food, beverages and tobacco, accounted for much of the increase in United Kingdom imports in May. An important element in this was the increase in imports of animal feeding stuffs, mainly because the prolonged cold weather delayed spring growth of grass. Larger imports of new potatoes contributed to the rise.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total imports in the last three months were the same as in the period December to February. There was an increase of £14 million, 4 per cent. in imports of food, beverages and tobacco. A large part of this was in fruit and vegetables, particularly potatoes, and there were also increased imports of dairy products and tobacco (in both cases following falls in the previous three months) and of meat. The increase in imports of food, beverages and tobacco was offset by reductions of £12½ million, 5 per cent., in imports of basic materials and of £4 million, 3 per cent., in imports of petroleum and petroleum products. There was little change in imports of finished manufactures.

The rising trend in exports continued in May. After seasonal adjustment, United Kingdom exports in the three months March to May were £37 million or 4 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Exports to Western Europe continued to grow strongly; there was a 6 per cent. increase. Exports to the sterling area were 5½ per cent. more, mainly due to the recovery in exports to Australia and New Zealand. A fall of £10½ million, 8 per cent., in exports to North America was wholly due to reduced exports to Canada; there was a small increase in exports to the United States. There were increases in exports to Latin America and to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Increased exports of engineering products contributed to the rise of £37 million in total exports: there was no further increase in exports of road vehicles but a small rise in exports of machinery. Exports of aircraft were higher.

There was no change in the level of exports of ships and boats.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 1st Quarter	312·5	385·3	13·0
2nd Quarter	311·3	372·2	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·0
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
1961 December	298·5	338·3	12·9
1962 January	311·5	402·3	12·2
February	298·2	333·0	10·9
March	322·4	389·7	14·9
April	327·3	349·1	14·2
May	337·6	411·6	15·6
January-May	319·4	376·5	13·6

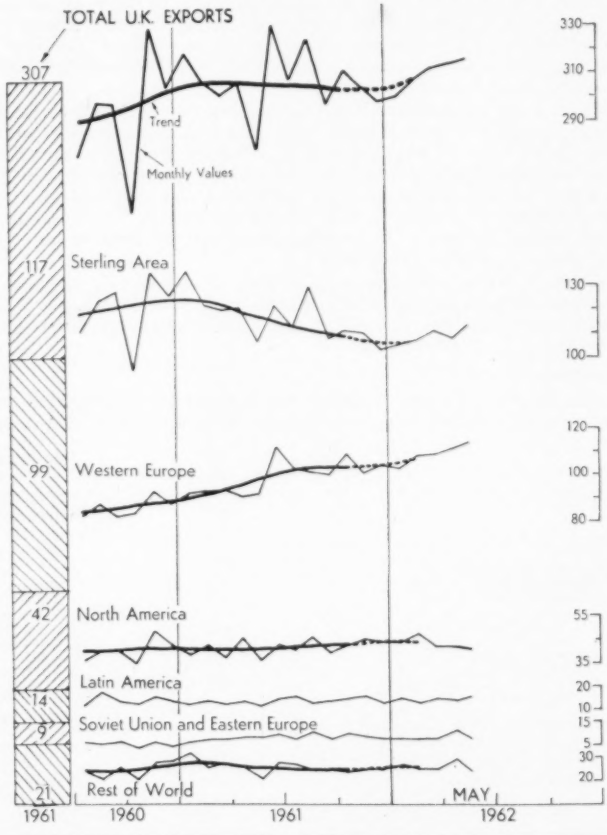
B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 1st Quarter	309	384*	12
2nd Quarter	305	362*	14*
3rd Quarter	309	358*	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
1961 December	298*	353*	13*
1962 January	300	380	12
February	307	362	11
March	312	358	11
April	314	359	14
May	316	379	15
January-May	310	368	13

* Revised Figures.

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961					1962				
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Sterling Area	129	108	111	110	103	105	107	111	108	114
Western Europe	101	100	109	101	104	103	108	109	111	114
North America	46	40	43	45	44	44	47	42	42	41
Latin America	13	14	15	16	13	15	13	15	14	16
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	11	8	10	9	8	8	8	8	11	8
Rest of World	25	25	24	25	25	27	25	25	29	24
Total	324	297	311	304	298	300	307	312	314	316

Outside engineering there were increases in exports of metals, iron and steel scrap and in some other sectors. Exports of chemicals seem to have been increasing strongly.

There was an improvement in the balance of trade from £51 million a month in the three months December to February, to £38 million a month in March to May, after allowing for seasonal factors.

Exports

The increase of £19 million (seasonally adjusted) in exports to Western Europe in the past three months compared with the pre-

U.K. Trade in May (*Continued*)

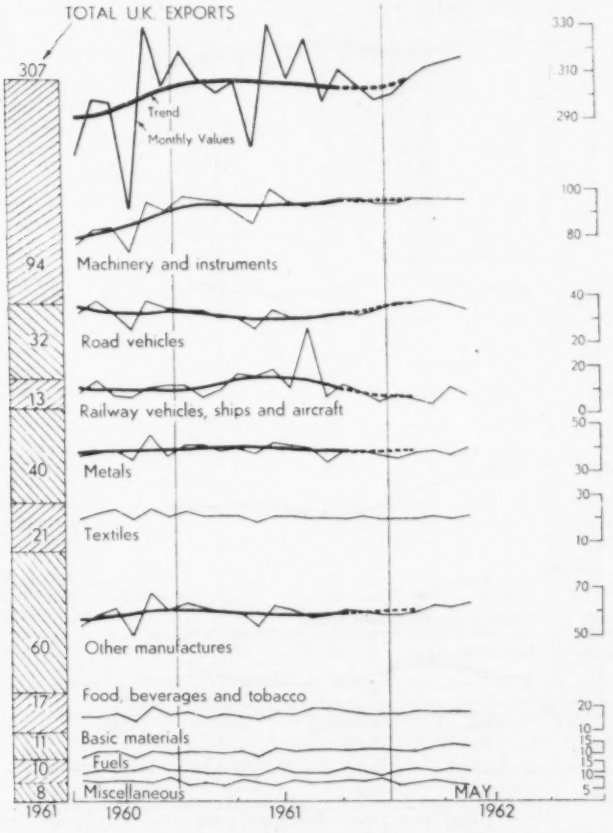
vious three months included increases of 4 per cent. to the Common Market and 6 per cent. to EFTA.* There was also a marked increase in exports to Western European countries outside those groups. Exports to the sterling area are recovering and contributed a further £18 million or 5½ per cent. towards the increase of £37 million in total exports in March to May. The recovery was mainly in exports to Australia and New Zealand which rose by 16 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. Exports to India fell by 3 per cent. but there was a rise of 2 per cent. in exports to other sterling area countries. The sharp drop of 18 per cent. in exports to Canada more than offset the small increase of 1½ per cent. in exports to the United States. Exports to Latin America, however, increased by 11 per cent., and to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe by 16 per cent. There was little change in exports to the rest of the world.

Increased exports of engineering products, 2 per cent. up, contributed £7½ million to the increase in total exports between December to February and March to May. The increase was accounted for by a rise of 1½ per cent. in exports of machinery and instruments and by the return of aircraft exports to a more normal level following low export figures in the previous three months. Exports of ships and of road vehicles made no contribution to the increase

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month

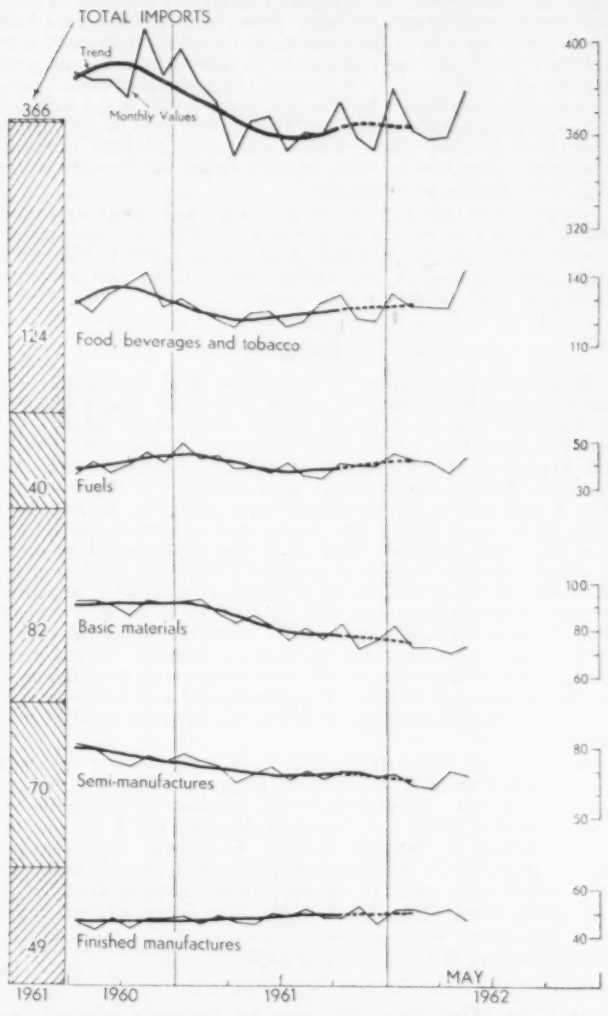


	1961					1962				
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Food, beverages, and tobacco	19	19	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
Basic materials	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	13	14	13
Fuels, etc.	10	10	12	10	9	11	12	11	12	11
Manufactures	275	248	262	257	250	254	258	261	262	265
Engineering products	158	134	142	137	133	140	140	138	144	139
Machinery and instruments	93	95	96	96	94	94	96	96	96	96
Road vehicles	31	31	33	32	34	37	37	38	36	34
Rlwy. vehs., ships, aircraft	36	7	12	9	5	8	6	4	11	7
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	40	34	39	39	38	36	38	39	37	40
Textiles	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	21	20	21
Other mfrs.	58	59	61	60	59	59	60	63	62	64
Miscellaneous	8	8	9	8	10	7	8	9	8	7
Total	324	297	311	304	298	300	307	312	314	316

* In general, comparisons have not been made in this article with the level of trade a year earlier when the figures were affected by the April-May strike at the London Docks.

Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961					1962				
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Food, beverages, and tobacco	121	128	129	122	123	132	128	127	127	143
Basic materials	81	77	82	73	76	82	73	73	71	74
Fuels	36	36	41	39	40	45	43	42	37	44
Semi-mfrs.	70	67	70	70	71	69	64	63	70	69
Finished mfrs.	52	49	49	53	47	52	52	51	53	48
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	361	360	374	359	353	380	362	358	359	379

U.K. Trade in May (*Continued*)

between these two periods. A sharp increase in exports of scientific instruments is included in the 1½ per cent. seasonally adjusted increase in exports of machinery and instruments; exports rose by more than one-fifth (not seasonally adjusted) between December to February and March to May. Exports of aircraft were half as much again as in the previous three months when exports were relatively low, but were down by a quarter on a year earlier. Exports of metals rose by 4 per cent. Exports of textiles increased by 3 per cent. in March to May following a fall of the same order in December to February: the improvement was largely in man-made fibre textiles. There was a seasonally adjusted increase of 7 per cent. in exports of other manufactures; the increase seems to have been largely in chemicals.

Sharply increased exports of iron and steel scrap were mainly responsible for a 19 per cent. rise in exports of basic materials between December to February and March to May. There was a 5 per cent. increase in fuel exports and a 1 per cent. increase in exports of food, beverages and tobacco.

Imports

Apart from the increase in imports of food and feeding stuffs, due in part to special factors, and in imports of tobaco which tend to fluctuate, imports of most of the other major groups either declined or changed very little between December to February and March to May.* Imports of industrial materials were 3 per cent. less than in the previous three months and 9 per cent. less than a year earlier, when imports were probably reduced by the effect of the dock strike. The decline was in basic materials, Class B of the Trade Accounts, and there was little change in imports of manufacture for further processing. The fall in imports of basic materials affected a wide range of goods. One exeption was cotton, imports of which increased slightly. Imports of finished manufactures in March to May were little changed compared with the previous three months. An increase in imports of engineering products with higher imports of road vehicles and aircraft but with no further increase in imports of machinery and instruments was almost entirely offset by reduced imports of other finished manufactures.

Imports from Western Europe have been recovering sharply this year after falling during most of last year; in March to May they were 4½ per cent. more than in the previous three months with greater imports from the Common Market, E.F.T.A. and from other countries in Western Europe. There was little change in imports from North America and declines in imports from other areas which were small in the case of the sterling area but proportionately much larger for imports from Soviet Eastern Europe.

*See footnote (Col 1) on previous page.

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to:- The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D53, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

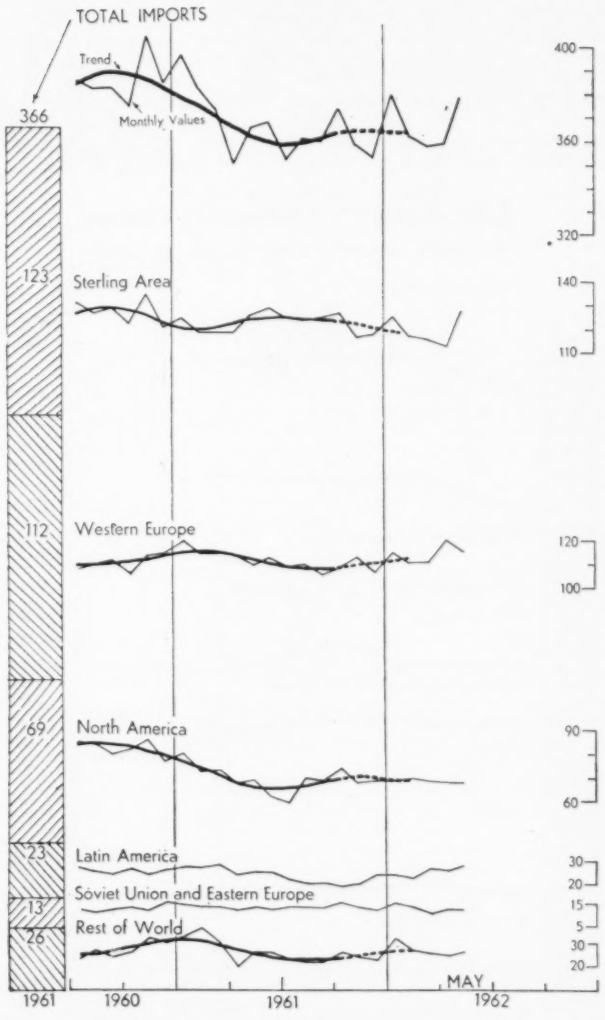
Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on June 25* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for July† due to be published on or about July 27.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, May, 1962, H.M. Stationery Office, Price 25s. 6d. (by post 26s. 6d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961					1962				
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Sterling Area	124	125	127	117	118	125	118	116	113	128
Western Europe	109	106	109	113	107	115	111	111	120	116
North America	70	69	74	68	69	69	70	69	69	69
Latin America	20	19	19	20	24	24	23	27	26	28
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	13	14	13	12	15	13	11	13	13
Rest of World	23	23	27	25	24	32	27	26	25	27
Total	361	360	374	359	353	380	362	358	359	379

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Import and Export Prices in May

IN MAY there was an improvement in the terms of trade which fell one point to 84. This was due to a fall of one point in the import price index to 95. The export price index continued unchanged at 113 (1954=100).

The decrease in the total import price index resulted from decreases in each class of imports although in the case of fuels this is not reflected in the rounded index. The major element in the decrease in the overall index was the change in the index for Class A – food beverages and tobacco – which fell two per cent. below the level in April.

The overall export price index and the total index for manufactured goods remained stable at the level at which they have been running for the past six months. Within the manufactured goods class there were falls of one point in both the textile index and in the index for other manufactures; these were partly offset by slight increases, not reflected in the rounded figures, in the indices for both metals and engineering goods.

The method of calculating the import and export price index was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

(1954 = 100)

	Imports					Exports						* Terms of Trade
		(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)	(Class D)		Manufactured Goods (Class D)					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactures	Total	Total	† Metals	‡ Engineering Products	§ Textiles (excluding clothing)	Other	
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	104	103	100	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	112	107	99	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	115	112	101	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	118	115	101	105	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	115	117	98	106	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	118	120	102	106	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
1961 January	98	97	94	95	107	112	114	118	121	105	106	88
February	97	94	94	96	107	112	115	119	122	107	105	87
March	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	118	121	106	106	87
April	98	96	95	97	108	112	115	118	121	107	106	88
May	99	96	97	96	109	112	115	117	120	107	107	88
June	98	95	96	95	108	112	115	116	121	108	106	88
July	97	92	97	96	107	112	115	118	121	105	106	86
August	95	91	96	93	106	112	115	119	122	107	105	85
September	95	91	95	95	106	112	115	117	123	106	106	85
October	96	91	95	96	106	112	115	118	122	106	106	85
November	96	93	93	97	106	112	115	118	122	104	107	85
December	96	93	94	96	106	113	116	118	123	106	107	85
1962 January	96	93	93	96	106	113	116	119	123	106	107	85
February	96	94	93	96	105	113	116	120	123	106	106	85
March	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	107	107	85
April	96	96	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	107	106	85
May	95	94	91	96	104	113	116	120	123	106	105	84

* Import price index as percentage of the export price index.
† Export List Division D.12, 13 and 14.
‡ Export List Division D.15, 16 and 17, 18, 19 and 22.
§ Export List Division D.6, 7, 8 and 9.

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Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries in April

THE TOTAL volume of new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VII of the Standard Industrial Classification) in April was 21 per cent. less than a year earlier but new export orders were higher. Taking the aggregate figure for the first four months of the year to eliminate month to month movements and the different timing of the Easter holidays, new export orders received during this period were 3 per cent. more compared with a year earlier. Over the same period new home orders were 17 per cent. less; large orders for new power stations were placed in each period, the orders this year being included in the figures for February and March. Deliveries during April, affected by Easter, were lower than in the previous year. The volume of export orders on hand at the end of April showed little change from the general level over the past nine months; orders on hand for the home market have remained fairly stable since the beginning of the year, following the steady decline from the peak of April, 1961.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in April was at about the same rate as a year earlier. In the first quarter output rose by 5 per cent. compared with the first quarter of 1961, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering contributing about equally to the increase.

More detailed statistics of output in the engineering and electrical goods industries in the first quarter of this year are now available and the value of deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products are given in table 3. Comparing output for this period with the first quarter of 1961 there were substantial increases in deliveries of metal working machine tools, mechanical handling equipment, food and drink machinery and chemical plant. Deliveries of steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills, which had risen throughout 1961, rose sharply in the first quarter of this year to nearly double the average 1961 quarterly rate. Deliveries of electrical machinery as a whole, insulated wires and cables and certain electrical goods showed small increases, although domestic electrical appliances continued depressed. Deliveries of office machinery and of refrigerating machinery were also lower than a year earlier.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in a article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Tables 2 and 3 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Table 1 — **Engineering Industries (a)**
Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter*	121	128	124	129	131	123	118	126	125
1961 January	119	123	109	121	119	104	119	124	111
February	122	146	122	121	128	126	122	152	120
March	127	158	127	125	150	126	127	161	127
April	128	133	122	122	99	119	130	145	123
1962 January*	119	110	113	126	117	110	116	108	114
February*	120	134	124	127	129	126	118	136	123
March*	121	140	136	129	148	134	118	137	137
April*	119	105	116	128	120	122	116	100	114

* Provisional.

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

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Engineering Statistics (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
		1958=100		1954=100	December 1958=100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	124*	125*	123*	136	124*	130*	121*
1961 January	110	110	109		120	123	119
February	120	120	118		123	123	124
March	125	127	122		128	127	129
April	120	122	117		130	124	132
1962 January	114*	114*	114*		122*	128*	119*
February	122*	123*	122*		123*	128*	121*
March	135*	137*	132*		124*	130*	121*
April	121*	..	..		122*	130*	119*

* Provisional.

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industry.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

(*Continued on next page*)

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in May

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including May, 1962 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

PRODUCTION

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trollybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1956	52	707,594	13,608	286,446	5,509	10,504	202
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
1961 March	5	97,783	19,557	44,809	8,962	1,551	310
April	4	77,404	19,351	36,315	9,079	1,319	330
May	4	90,302	22,576	37,406	9,352	1,405	351
1962 March	5	130,878	26,176	41,951	8,390	1,759	352
April	4	94,502	23,626	28,875	7,219	1,195	299
May	4	110,669	27,667	32,227	8,057	1,154	289

EXPORTS

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1956	334,176	122,018	3,741
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,674	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
1961 March	26,359	15,822	625
April	31,784	13,038	558
May	29,827	12,329	444
1962 March	46,201	13,393	707
April	51,266	12,592	885
May	45,935	13,111	577

Note: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Engineering Statistics (*Continued*)

Table 3 **Deliveries of Certain Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Products (a)**

£ million

	1959 Year	1960 Year	1961 First Quarter	1961 Second Quarter	1961 Third Quarter	1961 Fourth Quarter	1962 First Quarter*
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL:							
Agricultural machinery	42·8	40·9	13·2	14·3	11·5	10·0	12·3
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	93·7	111·7	33·6	33·1	32·3	36·6	37·8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	52·1	65·2	19·2	19·2	17·2	19·6	19·6
Industrial engines	76·4	81·5	21·2	22·3	20·2	24·7	20·8
Textile machinery and accessories	65·4	83·6	22·5	24·0	20·8	24·1	21·4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	82·0	93·4	25·8	28·9	25·7	26·8	24·5
Mechanical handling equipment	87·7	86·9	22·7	24·2	25·3	25·3	25·3
Office machinery	55·8	65·7	19·4	17·9	16·4	18·0	17·0
Mining machinery	46·5	46·1	13·7	12·9	12·5	14·5	13·2
Refrigerating machinery	61·1	66·4	14·4	20·2	13·2	9·3	12·7
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	38·3	43·0	12·7	12·8	12·8	14·2	13·2
Pumps and industrial valves	87·2	93·1	24·3	25·0	22·6	26·4	24·2
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	23·0	26·2	7·2	7·0	7·5	7·5	7·4
Food and drink machinery	33·1	37·3	8·3	10·2	9·1	13·7	10·2
Packaging machinery	14·9	16·6	4·1	4·6	4·7	5·9	4·8
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	23·4	28·6	4·8	5·2	7·5	8·4	12·3
Other machinery except electrical machinery	179·6	200·7	54·9	58·0	55·3	59·9	58·4
INDUSTRIAL PLANT AND FABRICATED STEELWORK:							
Water tube boilers	59·5	57·2	12·5	14·8	14·5	14·6	14·2
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	25·0	30·8	8·1	8·1	8·4	8·0	7·5
Chemical plant	37·3	44·4	12·4	16·0	16·8	18·6	17·9
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	28·3	26·2	7·7	8·2	9·0	9·2	8·7
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	132·9	135·7	32·7	36·9	38·5	41·2	37·5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:							
Rotating electrical machines	128·8	134·2	33·0	38·7	33·1	35·8	34·5
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	41·9	43·0	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·1	13·1
Switchgear and control gear	108·5	115·8	32·2	32·9	30·8	35·2	33·2
Other electrical machinery	16·3	19·0	6·0	5·5	4·9	6·2	6·0
INSULATED WIRES AND CABLES	116·8	135·5	36·4	39·1	35·3	40·2	37·6
OTHER ELECTRICAL GOODS (except radio, telecommunications and other electronic apparatus):							
Domestic electrical appliances	138·2	130·4	32·5	33·4	33·6	38·2	31·6
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	58·8	63·6	14·1	15·9	13·6	15·2	16·1
Primary batteries	12·5	14·1	3·8	3·3	3·5	4·3	3·8
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	23·5	26·1	6·2	6·7	6·2	7·3	6·7
Electric lamps	19·3	22·5	6·4	6·0	5·7	7·3	6·7
Other electrical goods	71·6	85·4	22·8	23·6	21·0	23·9	21·5
SUB-CONTRACT SALES AND COMPONENTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	200·2	237·4	64·9	68·3	62·7	67·1	71·4
AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE ON CUSTOMERS' MATERIALS AND REPAIR WORK	54·0	61·1	16·6	17·1	16·3	18·5	19·4

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except the ordnance and small arms, scientific, etc., instruments, clocks and watches, telegraph and telephone apparatus and radio and other electronic apparatus industries. Agricultural machinery is included from January 1959 and the output of other products made by the agricultural machinery manufacturers has been added to the 1959 figures.

Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms, estimated at about 2 per cent. of the total.

In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machine are included with these machines, but parts, other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.

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Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for April 1962, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 114 (seasonally adjusted). The rise in industrial output since the beginning of the year is confirmed by the latest figures. In the three months February—April the level (seasonally adjusted) was two per cent above the previous three months, with the March figure influenced exceptionally by high output of gas and electricity.

Several of the figures in the following table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

Standard Industrial Classification Order Number		1959	1960	1961	1961				1962			
					1st Qtr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1st Qtr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. (prov.)
II-XVIII	All industries	105	112	114	115	117	118	115	116	117	120	113
II	Mining and quarrying	97	94	93	95	96	95	93	99	100	101	93
III-XVI	Total manufacturing industries	106	115	115	116	118	120	117	116	117	121	114
III	Food, drink and tobacco	104	107	110	106	107	111	111	108	110	113	
	Food	102	104	107	105	106	106	107	109	109	114	
	Drink and tobacco	107	112	116	108	108	120	120	107	112	112	110
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	111	122	124	128	131	130	125	130	133	132	
	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	107	117	122	123	121	127	124	119	119	120	112
	General chemicals, etc.	111	123	125	129	132	130	125	131	135	134	
V	Metal manufacture: Ferrous	104	121	114	122	123	122	123	111	112	116	111
	Non-ferrous	107	123	116	120	123	119	120	113	118	110	
VI-IX	Engineering and allied industries	105	112	113	114	115	119	115	116	116	123	115
VI	Engineering and electrical goods	105	114	121	118	120	125	120	124	122	135	121
VII	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	94	85	86	86	87	87	87	88	87	90	90
VIII	Vehicles	109	118	109	115	116	120	115	117	118	120	118
IX	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	100	112	105	113	113	112	108	102	105	101	
X-XII	Textiles, leather and clothing	107	113	111	115	118	120	115	112	116	116	105
X	Textiles	106	110	107	110	111	111	108	106	108	108	99
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	103	102	102	106	109	106	103		104		
XII	Clothing and footwear	111	120	122	127	131	140	130	125	135	135	117
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.:											
	Bricks, cement, etc.	108	117	122	120	119	126	124	114	119	120	117
	Pottery	106	109	109	110	112	117	109	111	113	119	
	Glass	105	119	118	117	121	117	118	122	125	126	133
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	112	114	116	110	112	107	113	104	106	110	
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	107	119	120	127	131	124	126	122	120	124	121
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	108	120	116	114	114	112	117	115	118	105	
XVII	Construction	106	111	120	116	—	—	—	118	—	—	—
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	103	110	116	130	130	121	110	145	143	144	133
	Seasonally adjusted:											
II-XVIII	All industries	—	—	—	113	113	114	115	113	114	115	114
III-XVI	Total manufacturing industries	—	—	—	114	115	115	116	113	114	114	114

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
	May 17, 1962	
789,187	Innocenti, Societa Generale per L'Industria Metallurgica e Meccanica.	Improvements in horizontal boring, facing and milling machines.
794,892	The Electrical Apparatus Company Ltd.	Control devices for electric motors.
816,573	Office National Industrial de L'Azote	Manufacturing fertilizers from calcium nitrate and urea.
818,948	The Upjohn Co.	Packages for capsules.
831,708	Societe d'Etudes et D'Applications Industrielles, Commerciales et Immobilieres 'Inter-Technique'.	Fan and water pump unit for cooling an internal combustion engine.
849,241	Societe Rateau	Actuating devices for fluid control valves.
	May 29, 1962	
878,124	Garrard, F. & anr.	Electro-magnetic brake.
881,402	Moll, P. J.	Electric accumulator battery.
881,403	Moll, P. J.	Electric accumulator battery.
887,715	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Conveyors.
	May 31, 1962	
793,313	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Automatic machine for the production of foundry moulds.
826,446	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Gripper for handling metal pieces.
843,886	Chemische Werke Witten G.m.b.H.	Compositions for use in suppositories.
845,303	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Automatic handling device for work-pieces capable of giving them a lateral movement combined with two movements of rotation about two axes at right-angles.
865,522	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Work-handling devices.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

Patent Office.

Cancellation of 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following application has been made for the cancellation of the endorsement 'Licences of Right' on the following Patent:

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
694,956	Electro-Hydraulics Limited	Grab arms for lift trucks.

Any person may give notice of opposition to the application by filing Patents Form No. 46 at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on or before July 20, 1962.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

Patent Office.

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During July to September, 1962

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during July to September, 1962.

AUSTRALIA (Sydney)	C. G. Crews	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	Late June/early July	Previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Durban).
CANADA (Atlantic Provinces)	†H. F. Codling	British Trade Commissioner	August/September	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Lahore).
(Ottawa)	H. G. P. Taylor	British Trade Commissioner	July	In present post since 1960.
(Toronto)	†J. Ashwood	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	July and September	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi).
(Vancouver)	†L. Eggleton	British Trade Commissioner	September	In present post since 1960.
(Winnipeg)	†R. Fox	British Trade Commissioner	September	Previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Kenya (Nairobi) and Canada (Montreal).
EAST AFRICA (Nairobi)	B. J. Kemp	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From July	In present post since 1960.
INDIA (New Delhi)	†J. H. Gilligan	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	August/September	In present post since 1960.
TANGANYIKA (Dar-es-Salaam)	†W. F. B. Price	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	July and September	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi and Bombay) and Kenya (Nairobi).
BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	The Hon. T. E. Bridges	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	In present post since August 1960.
BURMA (Rangoon)	B. H. Wilcox	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	In present post since 1960.
CONGO REPUBLIC (Leopoldville)	F. B. Sedgwick-Jell	First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul	From July	Previously Second Secretary (Commercial) Thailand (Bangkok).
FINLAND (Helsinki)	P. D. Stobart, M.B.E.	First Secretary (Commercial)	Mid-July	In present post since 1960.
GREECE (Athens)	†G. A. Fletcher	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Late September	In present post since 1960.
IRAQ (Baghdad)	R. C. B. Taylor	Second Secretary (Commercial)	From July	In present post since 1960.
LIBYA (Tripoli)	D. R. Collard	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	Has served as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Khartoum and Denmark (Copenhagen).
MOROCCO (Casablanca)	†E. B. Dawson-Moray	Consul	Mid-September/early October	In present post since 1960.
PANAMA (Panama City)	G. L. Bullard	First Secretary and Consul	July	In present post since 1960.
PERSIAN GULF—TRUCIAL STATES (Abu Dhabi)	†Colonel J. E. H. Boustead	Political Agent	Early September	In present post since 1961.
(Dubai)	P. H. C. Eyers	Commercial Officer	July	In present post since 1961.
PORTUGAL (Lisbon)	T. C. Sharman, O.B.E.	Counsellor (Commercial)	July 23 to 27	In present post since 1960. Previously Consul (Commercial), Hamburg, since 1953.
SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Town)	R. W. Howell	Vice-Consul	Mid-July and early September	Previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner, Pretoria.
(Durban)	F. I. Lamb	Consul	July	Previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal and Edmonton).
TUNISIA (Tunis)	†*A. E. Farrell	Second Secretary Commercial)	End September	In present post since 1960.
UNITED STATES (Chicago)	†G. C. Mayhew	Deputy Consul-General	From July	In present post since 1960.

* Not returning to Post. † First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated. In the case of Mr. H. G. P. Taylor it should be noted that Ottawa is primarily an administrative centre, with only limited opportunities for commercial inquiries.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Parliamentary Questions

Tuesday June 26

Western Cameroons and Commonwealth Preference

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked whether a decision had yet been taken on the question of extending beyond September 30, 1962, the period in which produce of the Western Cameroons was to be regarded as eligible for Commonwealth preference.

In reply the President said: 'Yes, sir. A draft Order in Council under Section 2(4) of the Import Duties Act, 1958 has been laid today before each House of Parliament. Its effect, if approved, will be to add the name of the West Cameroon as from October 1, 1962 to the list of countries included in the Commonwealth preference area. The present intention is that the inclusion of West Cameroon in the area shall be maintained until September 30, 1963, but not beyond that date. The question will be reviewed again not later than April of next year.'

Llanelly Re-Scheduled

In reply to a question, Mr. Niall MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary, said that in the opinion of the President, Llanelly was again threatened with high unemployment which was likely to persist. He had therefore decided after consultation with the Minister for Welsh Affairs to restore it to the list of development districts.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 4	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27, Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331). Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only*.
	The above sale will include Bedford engines and spares, Caterpillar spares and track links, various plant spares, Pratt & Whitney parts and spares, aero-engine and M.T. spares, parachute canopies, nylon cord, packing cases, barrack and office furniture, etc.		
July 10	Huts and buildings, fixtures and fittings	Royal Air Force Station, Old Catton, Norfolk	Thos. Wm. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291). Catalogues free.
July 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053). Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only*.
July 23	Huts and buildings, blister hangar, Romney and Nissen huts, cable.	Royal Air Force Station, Bromley, Kent	Harold Williams & Partners, 80 High Street, Croydon, Surrey. (Tel.: Croydon 1931). Catalogues free.
July 25	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267). Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only*.

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

Tenders invited for the purchase and removal of two underground bulk fuel installations consisting of six No. 12,000 gallon tanks each at Royal Air Force, Hethel, Norfolk. Apply within seven days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry, C.19a Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, for tender form.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 12	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)
July 17 to 20	Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Notts. (Tel.: 54272.)
	1,800 items including 180 saloons, limousines and estate cars (including Rolls-Royce 'Silver Wraith' limousines, 98 Ford 'Anglias', 'Populars' and Morris 'Minors'), 435 Austin 'Champs', 170 Land Rovers and many other types of passenger, load carrying and dual purpose vehicles, some fitted with diesel engines; excavators by Newton Chambers, Ruston Bucyrus and Smith; tractors and angledozers by Caterpillar and Fowler; mobile cranes (some diesel and/or lorry mounted); motorized graders by Blaw Knox and Aveling Austin; Allen '12/21' ditcher; towed scrapers, snow ploughs and dumpers; heavy wheeled tractors by A.E.C. ('Matadors'), Diamond 'T' and Scammell; mobile tankers 100 to 2,500 gallons; trailers 10 cwts. to 50 tons; plant ancillaries and spares by Caterpillar, Onions, Blaw Knox; carrier tool kits, etc.		
Aug. 16	Miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop	Hall, Waterbridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel.: 2081.)
Aug. 21	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	War Department Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)

For each sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

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Broaching machines; plain, internal, universal, surface and thread grinders; capstan lathes; horizontal, vertical, universal, duplex and hydromatic millers; presses; balancing, honing machines, etc.

Located at War Department Storage Depot, Chorley, Lancs. Permission to view on production of tender form only.

Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by July 26, 1962.

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	June 1.	Sept. 7.
United Kingdom	May 4.	Aug. 3.
Outside Europe	April 6.	July 6.

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1, May 4, and April 6, respectively.

EUROPE

Amendment:

We are informed by the French Chamber of Commerce, 74 Brook Street, London, W.1, that they are not in a position to answer inquiries about the Paris Food Equipment Industries and Trade Equipment Exhibition, November 16-24, 1962. Inquiries should therefore be referred to the organizers, 42 rue du Louvre, Paris 1. Details about this event first appeared in the issue dated August 18, 1961.

Additions:

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE FAIR – September 10-18, 1962.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 2nd Floor, The Dutch House, 307/308 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

CHARLEROI: 5TH INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – September 20-30, 1962.

† Apply, Weigel, Leygonie & Co. Ltd., 31/32 King Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 4825.)

ZARAGOZA: 22ND NATIONAL FAIR – October 2-22, 1962.

* Apply, Director General, 18 Pral., Don Jaime 1, Zaragoza.

AMSTERDAM: LADIES' FASHION FAIR (DACOVA) – November 5-8, 1962.
Apply, Stichting Dacova, Secretariaat, van Eeghenstraat 101, Amsterdam.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: 11TH BRITISH WHOLESALE FASHION SHOWINGS 'LONDON PRESENTS' – October/November 1962.

* At various showrooms in London and provinces. Apply, A. T. Elvy, Esq., Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association, 92 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Langham 3353 and Museum 1260.)

BIRMINGHAM: BOAT SHOW – January 30-February 9, 1963.

* At Bingley Hall. Apply, Mr. B. M. Ellwood, Birmingham Boats Shows Ltd., 49 Broad Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham 27.

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL AUDIO FESTIVAL AND FAIR – April 18-21, 1963.

* At Hotel Russell, London, W.1. Apply, C. Rex Hassan & Associates, 42 Manchester Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 2080.)

LONDON: MAKERS-UP FABRIC ASSEMBLY – May 13-17, 1963

* At Berners Hotel, Berners Street, W.1. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions, Ltd., 3 Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 3172-2985.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

MINNEAPOLIS: NORTHWEST BOAT, SPORTS AND TRAVEL SHOW – March 29-April 7, 1963.

* At the Auditorium. Apply, General Shows Inc., 409 Times Buildings, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

B.o.T. Minister Sees British Textiles in Paris

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the two official group displays of British fabrics and carpets at the Marché Textile International, the annual international textile trade fair in Paris, on June 26. Following his visit to the British stands he was the guest of honour at a special reception by the British exhibitors following which he flew back to London.

The group displays have been organized by the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers and the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee in collaboration with the Board of Trade. Twelve carpet manufacturers and 16 textile manufacturers are taking part in the displays. Both the Federation and the Committee have collaborated with the Board of Trade in previous displays overseas and the Paris exhibits follow closely on two group displays of British fabrics organized by the Board of Trade and the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee at trade fairs in Frankfurt and Milan.

Britain exported £3·2 million worth of fabrics and yarns to France last year and £263,000 worth of carpets.

British Participation at Japan International Machine Tool Fair, 1962

The 1962 Japan International Machine Tool Fair will be held in Osaka from October 10-21. There will be 2,000 stands at the fair – situated at the Municipal Permanent Fair Hall, the site of the Osaka International Trade Fair – exhibiting an extensive range of machine tools, precision measuring instruments and other machinery.

In previous years, machine tool manufacturers have exhibited their products at the Tokyo or Osaka International Trade Fairs, but the industry's rapid growth in post-war years and the widening prospects for the future have finally shown the need for a separate specialized event. The Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Machine Tool Trades Association, is organizing a British stand at the Japan Machine Tool Fair and a wide cross-section of machinery from this country will be on display. A total area of 1,100 square metres has been reserved for the British section and 12 British firms will be exhibiting machinery. The Machine Tool Trades Association have initiated an extensive campaign to publicize the participation of their members in this event and literature is being distributed to potential customers throughout South East Asia.

The Overseas Press Can Help Exporters

A revised version of the booklet 'Overseas Press Correspondents: How they and industry can help each other' has been published by the Board of Trade. It seeks to explain to trade associations and firms how, if they are assisted by the right material and facilities, the London correspondents of overseas newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations can disseminate information which is both of interest to their audience and of value to British exporters. Many suggestions are made as to how to set about it, and there is a full list of the names and addresses of Press correspondents in London. The booklet is being distributed to industry through a number of organizations including the Federation of British Industries, Association of British Chambers of Commerce, National Association of British Manufacturers, Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Institute of Practitioners in Advertising and Institute of Public Relations. Copies are also available from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2764).

British Firms at Interstoff Exhibition

TWENTY-NINE BRITISH firms participated in the 7th Interstoff, a specialized Trade Fair for clothing textiles, which took place from June 19-22 at Frankfurt Am Main. This was the largest number of British firms to exhibit at this event and the largest contingent from any single country except Germany itself.

The Textile Promotion and Consultative Committee (T.P.C.C.), in conjunction with the Board of Trade, arranged for the second time a collective stand at which 17 British clothing textile manufacturers displayed fabrics, mainly for ladies' wear, for the 1963 Spring/Summer season. Mr. M. A. C. Noble, Junior Lord of the Treasury, who was accompanied by Mr. J. A. M. Marjoribanks, H.M. Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy in Bonn, and Mr. D. MacFarlane, H.M. Consul-General at Frankfurt, at a press reception said he was gratified that the British Textile industry which is making a continuing attack on the European Textile market, had taken advantage of this good opportunity to stage another representative display of its wide range of products in Germany.

The Interstoff Fair now ranks as one of the most important European specialized exhibitions for clothing textiles, featuring mainly highly fashionable fabrics for ladies' and men's wear and shirtings. Of the 306 exhibitors, 171 firms came from 14 European countries and nine from the United States. This was the first time American firms had exhibited. Foreign participation thus outnumbered the 135 firms representing the German textile industry. The exhibition covered a total area of about 22,000 square metres.

Business activity during the Interstoff fair developed briskly from the opening day, and exhibitors of high-quality fabrics with new designs and fashionable colours recorded substantial numbers of visiting buyers, especially during the first three days. It was the general view of exhibitors that the number of inquiries received at this Interstoff by far exceeded those at the comparable event held in June last year.

An attractively decorated information stand staffed by representatives of the T.P.C.C. provided a useful focal point for the British joint display, and numerous inquiries were received and dealt with there. The British exhibitors on the collective stand, as well as the other British participants, were generally very satisfied with their participation. Many firms were taking part for the first time and undertook this venture as a reconnaissance of the German and Continental market. In addition to gaining first-hand experience of market conditions and requirements, the British exhibitors recorded many encouraging inquiries from trade buyers which hold promise of rewarding business in the future. The substantial number of sample orders taken by the British exhibitors was evidence of the keen interest shown by trade buyers in the British materials. The success of British printed silk fabrics exceeded expectations, the majority of the designs appealed to Continental buyers and favourable comments were heard on the excellent finish of these fabrics. British-made embroidered linen dress fabrics also proved popular.

Mr. M. A. C. Noble, Junior Lord of the Treasury (*centre*), seen at a United Kingdom exhibitor's stand with Mr. Donald MacFarlane, H.M. Consul-General in Frankfurt (*left*), during the Interstoff Exhibition in Frankfurt.

Cotton shirtings covering a wide range of qualities and finish were also well regarded. British man-made fibre fabrics, in a variety of design and colour combinations, attracted lively interest. One leading British manufacturer of man-made fibres exhibited in conjunction with a number of their British customers on a large stand and were very satisfied with the outcome; these firms received many inquiries and sample orders, particularly for one type of man-made fibre fabric which is proving very successful in the German market. As regards fabric designs, several British exhibitors noticed that a certain category of trade buyers showed a special interest in some of the traditional British patterns. Within this group fabrics for ladies wear on formal and semi-formal occasions found favour. In addition to German buyers, visitors to the British stands came from almost all West European and many overseas countries as far afield as Iran, Africa, Japan, Canada and the United States. The majority of the British exhibitors had a high regard for the value of the Interstoff Fair and in many cases expressed their interest in participating again.

When the Fair closed its gates on June 22, nearly 9,500 trade visitors (the general public are not admitted) had been counted including over 2,500 from 35 foreign countries.

Second Chemical and Petroleum Exhibition

THE LATEST plant and equipment reflecting the growth of the chemical plant and oil production and refining equipment industries was featured at the Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Exhibition which was opened at Olympia, London on June 20 by Lord Strathalmond, a former chairman of the British Petroleum Company Ltd., and honorary petroleum adviser to the War Office. More than 400 exhibitors displayed oilfield and refinery equipment, nuclear and conventional power plant, equipment for rocket fuel production, fabricators of metals, and chemical and petroleum processing for the extraction and production of heavy chemicals, fertilizers, explosives, fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, man-made fibres, plastics, resins, synthetic rubber, paints, varnishes, cement, coal derivatives, coal-tar and petroleum products and chemical and petroleum fuels.

Concurrently with the exhibition the 3rd Congress of the European Federation of Chemical Engineering was opened in a specially built lecture theatre by Viscount Hailsham, Minister of Science, and the 4th Congress of the Federation of European Petroleum Equipment Manufacturers was opened by Sir Stephen Gibson at Church House, Westminster, London. This latter congress was held from June 25 to 28.

The exhibition is sponsored by the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers Association and the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment, and is the second such exhibition to be held —the first was in 1958.

In his opening address, Lord Strathalmond said the exhibition reflected the rapid growth of the chemical and petroleum engineering industries during recent years, and their expectation for the future. Since the first exhibition four years ago, he said that the range and scale of its exhibits and exhibitors had been much enlarged and ranged from suppliers of single items of equipment, through fabricators of whole plant units, to firms which designed and supplied complete installations for the chemical industry or refineries for the oil industry.

Both these industries were growing industries, vital to the life of the community, and their products entered into all phases of modern life Referring to the overseas position of the industry, Lord Strathalmond said that since the last war oil refineries and related plants for the production of chemicals had been set up in many countries which previously relied on imported products. This trend was a natural result of the rapidly increasing demand combined with increasing realization of the economic importance of these products to national development. It provided a continuing opportunity for the chemical and petroleum engineers of this country to design and provide the equipment for the

Second Chemical Exhibition *(Continued)*

plants which were being built, and which would continue to be built overseas.

'That they will be able to take these opportunities, against any competition, is this exhibition's message to our overseas friends,' he said. 'Looking back to the years of the last exhibition there have been substantial increases in consumption in the United Kingdom in the case of both chemicals and petroleum. Taking two examples from chemicals, consumption of sulphuric acid was 18 per cent. greater in 1961 than in 1958, the production of synthetic dyestuffs was 23 per cent greater over the same period, and the deliveries of petroleum for consumption in the U.K. were 49 per cent. greater. These increases can be expected to continue.'

Claimed to be the largest combined exhibition of chemical plant and oil production and refining equipment held in Europe, statistics revealed by the Petroleum Information Bureau show that the British oil companies export between them about seven-and-a-half million tons of refined products in a year. During the first half of 1961 U.K. consumption of oil products was 23,171,887 tons, an increase of 9·2 per cent. over that for the corresponding period of 1960.

At the opening day one exhibitor announced the 'virtual completion' of a large prefabricated building erected as a permanent home for 60 technical personnel and others stationed at the new Zelten oilfield, situated about 240 miles south of Benghazi in the arid desert region of Libya. Although isolated, this miniature township will have many of the comforts of Western civilization—with deep freeze, ice-cream making and dishwashing equipment and air conditioning.

Delegates to the 3rd Congress were drawn from some 30 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Poland, Pakistan, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. During the congress 85 technical papers were presented at four separate symposia, the topics for which were: interactions between fluids and particles; the handling of solids; process optimization; and the physics and chemistry of high pressures.

Lord Hailsham in his address at the opening of the Third Congress extended a welcome on behalf of H.M. Government to overseas visitors and especially to those from the Commonwealth, from Australia, Canada, and India, and from the United States. He was glad to learn that valuable papers were to be given by guests from Eastern Europe, from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Soviet Union. 'To all of these I express once more the conviction that the discussion of common scientific and technical problems may eventually pave the way to warmer political relations between our countries. To our immediate neighbours in Western Europe, both those in the European Economic Community and to our partners in the Free Trade Area I also offer warm words of welcome. The success of our trading communities depends upon our technological excellence; this can be assisted by conferences and symposia designed to develop the common pool of technical information'.

Lord Hailsham said the twentieth century had seen a vast and growing expansion of the chemical industry from its original stronghold in dyestuffs to oil refining, synthetic fibres, and plastics, not to mention the various chemical extraction processes associated with nuclear industry, or the invasion by chemical engineering techniques into the processing of many natural products and into the fermentation industry. Chemical engineering was intimately involved in the food industry, in the supply of fuel and energy, metals, materials and drugs and the techniques of chemical engineering were constantly being applied in new fields. The subject matter of the Congress indicated the rapid changes taking place, not only in chemical engineering itself, but in engineering as a whole. The boundary lines between the various engineering disciplines were becoming much more fluid and new subjects were developed, which could belong to any one of a number of fields and probably did belong to several in common. They were in an exciting period of growth and development. The organizers of this symposium were to be congratulated on having chosen subjects which were in the forefront of current advance.

The exhibition closes tomorrow.

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Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

United Kingdom and Portugal

NOTIFICATION HAS been received that the Anglo-Portuguese trade agreement, which was extended in April for a second three months period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, 1962) has now been extended up to the December 31, 1962, on a *pro rata* basis.

Details of the agreement were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961 (page 345).

France and the Irish Republic

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of May 26, 1962, published details of the extension of the trade agreement between France and the Irish Republic.

By an exchange of letters dated May 10, 1962, the arrangement fixes the exchange of trade between the Irish Republic on the one hand and Metropolitan France, Algeria, Republics of Cameroon, Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Malagasy Republic, Islamic Republic of Mauretania and the Republic of Niger and Upper Volta on the other.

The full French text of the notice giving a revised list of Irish exports to France and the above African States may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.1.

Italy and Norway

THE ITALO-NORWEGIAN Trade Agreement, which was signed in Rome on April 20, 1953 has been extended for a further year until March 31, 1963.

Because of the high level of liberalization of imports into Italy, nearly all Norwegian goods may be freely imported into that country. Italian exports to Norway include, as previously, fresh fruit and vegetables, wines, vermouth, marsala, liqueurs, manufactures of glass and crystal, and ships' supplies.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 132, 134.)

West Germany and the Somali Republic

FOLLOWING negotiations in Bonn between representatives of the Federal German Republic and of the Somali Republic agreements have been signed on trade, financial aid and economic and technical co-operation.

Under the terms of the agreement on financial aid the Federal German Government will grant the Somali Government a long term loan of DM25,000,000.

Uruguay and Yugoslavia

H.M. EMBASSY at Montevideo reports the termination of the Uruguayan Payments Agreement with Yugoslavia.

As from April 18 all new commercial transactions betweeen Uruguay and Yugoslavia will be paid for in freely convertible currencies. Operations already authorised and in course of transaction as at April 17, 1962 will continue to be settled in agreement dollars until the account is finally closed on October 17, 1962.

Uruguay and Israel

H.M. EMBASSY at Montevideo reports the termination of the Uruguayan Payments Agreement with Israel.

As from June 13 all new commercial transactions between Uruguay and Israel will be paid for in freely convertible currencies. Operations already authorized and in course of transaction as at June 12, 1962, will continue to be settled in agreement dollars until such time as the account is finally closed on December 12, 1962.

Italy and Ceylon

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between Italy and Ceylon which was signed in Colombo on April 23, 1957, has been extended for a further year from June 1, 1962, to May 31, 1963.

Italy and Japan

THE ITALIAN Minister for Foreign Trade in Circular No. S/204447 of March 31 published a list of those goods of which the import into Italy from Japan is subject to import licence. An additional circular published on May 22 gives the annual quotas for the goods on the above 'negative list'. They include canned fish; a wide range of textiles and made up goods; ceramics and sanitary ware; machinery; optical and scientific instruments; and toys. The quotas are for the period June 1, 1962, to May 31, 1963.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 132, 134.)

Hungary and Israel

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between Hungary and Israel of June 3, 1956, and the Agreed Minutes attached thereto, together with the Hungarian/Israel Payments Agreement of February 26, 1954, are to continue in force as a result of negotiations conducted in December last year.

Revised lists of exports from Hungary to Israel include metals, cattle and meat, chemicals, machinery and sugar. Provision has been made for exports from Israel to Hungary of, *inter alia*, potash, phosphates, tyres and tubes, and copper cement.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 276.)

Republic of Tunisia and Japan

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 22-25, 1962, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Japan.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963. Quotas attached to the agreement remain unchanged except for the omission of jellied fish from the list of Japanese exports to Tunisia.

The French text of this notice may been seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Republic of Tunisia and Sweden

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 22-25, 1962, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Sweden.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963. Quotas attached to the agreement are slightly amended.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Republic of Tunisia and Austria

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 29-June 1, 1962, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Austria.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from May 1, 1962, to April 30, 1963. Quotas attached to the agreement are slightly amended in value.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Argentina and the Soviet Union

H.M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report the termination on August 15, 1962, of the Trade and Payments Agreement between Argentina and the Soviet Union which was signed in 1953.

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Republic of Tunisia and Turkey

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 22-25, 1962, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Turkey.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from May 1, 1962, to April 30, 1963. Quotas attached to the agreement remain unchanged.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

'Hints to Businessmen' Visiting Gambia, Peru and Togo

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on Gambia, Peru and Togo have been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men.'

British business men who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928.)

British Commercial Representation in the Republic of South Africa

THE DETAILED list of staff engaged in commercial work in the Republic of South Africa, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 8, 1962 (page 1292) should be amended as follows:

WINDHOEK: British Trade Correspondent (Mr. M. A. Isaacson), P.O. Box 29, Windhoek, South West Africa (for letters); P.O. Box 1664 (for magazines, circulars, trade literature, etc.).

Addressing of Correspondence to Kuwait

THE EXPRESSION 'Persian Gulf' is not acceptable to the Kuwaiti authorities and its use may delay delivery of correspondence, postal packets, etc. The word 'Kuwait' in the address is sufficient direction.

Closing of H.M. Vice-Consulate at Melilla

H.M. VICE-CONSULATE at Melilla (Spanish State Territory, North Africa) will close down on June 30. Commercial inquiries relating to the area should be addressed in future to H.M. Consul-General, Seville.

C.O.D. Parcel Service between Italy and U.K.

OWING to administrative difficulties, the intended resumption on May 1 of the above service (announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962, page 1104) has been suspended until further notice.

U.K. Trade in Electrical Products

A detailed volume of statistics showing UK exports and, for the first time, imports of electrical and allied engineering products has just been published by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. The new book, entitled 'Territorial Analysis of UK exports and Imports of Electrical Products 1959-61', takes the form of an enlarged version of the publication formerly devoted solely to export statistics. In its new form several improvements have been incorporated into the layout of the tables so that separate sub-totals of exports and imports for both the Common Market and EFTA countries are included. Copies can be obtained price 21s. post free from BEAMA Information Services, 36 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

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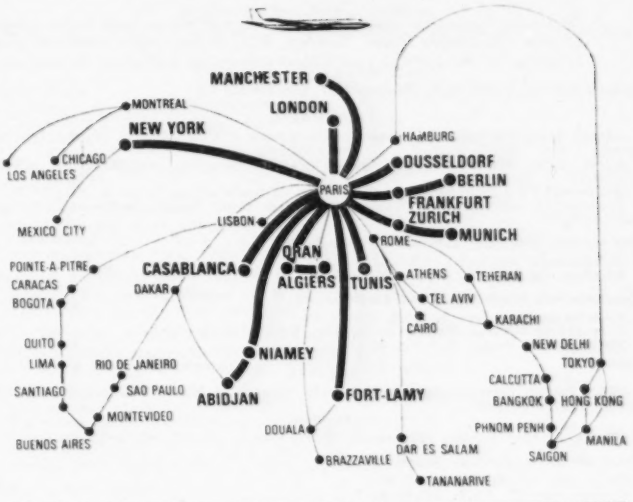

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

AUSTRALIA

Airport Sound Recording Equipment for Department of Civil Aviation. (Further Information). E.S.B. 19100/62.*
Radio Relay System for Postmaster-General's Department. September 18. E.S.B. 19919/62.*
Transformers for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. July 9. E.S.B. 20513/62.
Transformers for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. September 3. E.S.B. 20565/62.*

The Southern Electricity Authority of Queensland:
Transformers. August 21. E.S.B. 20119/62.*
Transformers. July 25. E.S.B. 19918/62.*

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:
Platform Scales. August 2. E.S.B. 19976/62.*
Gang Slitting Machine. (Further Information). E.S.B. 19015/62.*
Machine Tools. August 9. E.S.B. 20584/62.

BOLIVIA

Pipes; Pumps; Irrigation Equipment for the Ministry of National Economy. July 11. E.S.B. 20818/62/AID.*

BURMA

Shirting for Civil Supplies Management Board, Burma. July 16. E.S.B. 19799/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:
Tacks. July 11. E.S.B. 20538/62.*
Rubber. July 11. E.S.B. 20539/62.*
Grinding Wheels. July 11. E.S.B. 20540/62.*
Sound Recording Discs. July 11. E.S.B. 20542/62.*
Caustic Soda. July 12. E.S.B. 20551/62.*
Steel Winches. July 11. E.S.B. 20541/62.*
Brake Lining. July 11. E.S.B. 20544/62.*
Hand Taps. July 11. E.S.B. 20535/62.*
Hose Pipe. July 9. E.S.B. 20546/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. July 9. E.S.B. 20545/62.*
Hinges. July 12. E.S.B. 20550/62.*
Electric Lighting Equipment. July 9. E.S.B. 19985/62.*
Sheet Tin. July 12. E.S.B. 20552/62.*
Rivets. July 12. E.S.B. 20553/62.*
Nuts, Bolts and Rivets. July 9. E.S.B. 20547/62.*
Short Link Chain. July 9. E.S.B. 20548/62.*
Cement. July 9. E.S.B. 20549/62.*
Turbine Pumps. July 11. E.S.B. 20543/62.*
Rope, Manila. July 11. E.S.B. 20537/62.*

CANADA

Construction of Floorway for Provincial Government of Manitoba. Advance Information. E.S.B. 19984/62.

CEYLON

Mild Steel Plates for Ministry of Finance. August 21. E.S.B. 20106/62.*

CONGO REPUBLIC (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Microscopes for Government Central de la Republique du Congo. July 19. E.S.B. 20588/62.*

EGYPT

The General Organization for the Five Year Plan:
Drilling Equipment. August 12. E.S.B. 20118/62.
Turbo Alternator. July 15. E.S.B. 19992/62.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Electrical Equipment. July 24. E.S.B. 20504/62.*
Centrifugal Pump. July 10. E.S.B. 20508/62.*
Cast Iron Fittings. July 14. E.S.B. 20503/62.*
Tanker – Rail. July 12. E.S.B. 20510/62.*
Telephone Equipment. July 10. E.S.B. 20511/62.*
Fuse Cut Outs. July 23. E.S.B. 20136/62.*

GREECE

Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Machinery for Agricultural Bank of Greece. July 14. E.S.B. 20123/62.*

Social Insurance Head Office:
Sensitivity Discs; Antibiotics; Chemico-Therapeutics; Biological Reagents. July 28. E.S.B. 20587/62.*
Biological Reagents. July 25. E.S.B. 20536/62.*

Ministry of Communications:
Microphone Headphone Assemblies. July 28. E.S.B. 19941/62.*
Repeat Coils. July 21. E.S.B. 19940/62.*

Ministry of Trade:
Wind Indicators. (Further Information). July 19. E.S.B. 18626/62.*
Photographic Apparatus. July 10. E.S.B. 20121/62.*
Laboratory Apparatus. July 17. E.S.B. 20120/62.*
Permanent Way Equipment. July 17. E.S.B. 20518/62.*

INDIA

Grit Blasting Plant for the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. July 12. E.S.B. 20131/62.*
Workshop Tools; Drawing Office Equipment; Testing Equipment for The Madras Agricultural Department. August 13. E.S.B. 20108/62.
Power Transformers; Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17700/62.*
Electro Encophotograph for Government of Andra Pradesh. July 10. E.S.B. 19930/62.
Equipment for Construction of a Dam for Tons Civil Construction Circle. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17090/62.*
Cables for Rihand Hydro-Electric Design Directorate. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19236/62.*
Electrical Equipment for Orissa State Electricity Board. July 16. E.S.B. 20520/62.
Fuel Injection Test Bench for Procurement Circle, P.O. Nangal Township. August 27. E.S.B. 20146/62.
Electrical Equipment for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19749/62.*

Indian Railways:
Switching Stations and Booster Transformer Stations. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19054/62.*
Locomotives. October 4. E.S.B. 20519/62.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Mine Ventilating Fan; Ventilating Tubing. July 26. E.S.B. 20111/62.*
Cable. July 20. E.S.B. 20112/62.*

Regional Engineering College, Calicut (India):
Workshop Equipment. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 18359/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18358/62.*

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Hindustan Steel Limited:

Steel Ladle Transfer Car. July 20. E.S.B. 20515/62.
Alloy Steels Plant. October 15. E.S.B. 20585/62.*

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Switchgear. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18379/62.*
Transformers. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18380/62.*
Switchgear; Power Cables. July 30. E.S.B. 20521/62.
Aluminium Conductor. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18373/62.*
Conductor Accessories and Tools. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18374/62.*
Conductors. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18375/62.*
Time Switches. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18376/62.*
Electric Meters. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18377/62.*
Transformers and Relays. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18378/62.*

IRAN

Imperial Iranian Army:

Sandblasting Machine. July 24. E.S.B. 20116/62.*
Sodium Nitrate. (Re-issue of Tender). Closing date now July 9. E.S.B. 8357/62.*

Iran Sugar Corporation:

Fire Extinguishers. July 17. E.S.B. 19980/62.*
Pulverizers. July 14. E.S.B. 19981/62.*
Sodium Hydrosulphite. July 24. E.S.B. 19982/62.*

IRAQ

Tractors for Dairy Administration. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 19266/62.*
Diesel Engine for Directorate General of Broadcasting and Television. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 18660/62.*
Heat Exchanger Tubes for Government Oil Refineries Administration. July 10. E.S.B. 19965/62.
Water Coolers for Iraqi Ports Administration. July 11. E.S.B. 19967/62.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:

Battery Charging Sets. August 5. E.S.B. 19963/62.
Anti-Tuberculosis Themothrapy. July 29. E.S.B. 19966/62.*

The Ministry of Defence:

Metal Strip-Solder Ination. July 30. E.S.B. 19957/62.*
Cold Forming Press. July 9. E.S.B. 19959/62.*
Woodworking Machinery. July 9. E.S.B. 19962/62.*
Earth-Moving Machinery. July 9. E.S.B. 19958/62.
Spare Parts for Antar Trucks. Closing date now July 25. Call for Tender re-issued. E.S.B. 13401/62.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Construction of Water Supply for Cork County Council. July 25. E.S.B. 20503/62.

IVORY COAST

The Direction de l'Office des Postes et Telecommunications:

Construction of Overhead Telephone Lines. August 31. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 20590/62./A.I.D.*
Telephone System. September 11. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 20589/62/A.I.D.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:

Parts for Carrier Telephone and Carrier Terminal Systems. July 13. E.S.B. 19994/62.*
Teletherapy Unit. July 18. E.S.B. 20516/62.*

KUWAIT

Cables for Ministry of Electricity and Water. July 18. E.S.B. 19978/62.*

NEW ZEALAND

Woodworking Machinery for Auckland Harbour Board. August 3. E.S.B. 19906/62*
Mercury Vapour Lanterns for Wellington City Corporation. August 15. E.S.B. 20570/62.*

New Zealand Goverament Printing Office:

Paper. July 9. E.S.B. 20569/62.*
Paper. July 14. E.S.B. 20571/62.*

Waitemata Electric Power Board:

Cable. July 16. E.S.B. 19905/62.*
Switchgear July 27. E.S.B. 20102/62.*

General Post Office:

Paper. July 20. E.S.B. 20557/62.*
Torches. July 20. E.S.B. 20556/62.*
Plastic Lacing Cord. July 25. E.S.B. 20555/62.*
Erasers. July 27. E.S.B. 20806/62.*
Canvas for General Post Office. July 26. E.S.B. 19934/62.*

PAKISTAN

Agricultural Supply Service for the Agricultural Development Corporation. (Further Information). (Amendment to Requirements). E.S.B. 16763/62.

Water and Power Development Authority:

Batteries. July 11. E.S.B. 20113/62.*
Electronic Fault Locators. July 9. E.S.B. 20115/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. July 17. E.S.B. 19974/62.*

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Lead Pigs. July 9. E.S.B. 19788/62.*
Electrolyte. July 14. E.S.B. 19715/62.*
S.M. Rounds. July 9. E.S.B. 19797/62.*

Pakistan Western Railway:

Air Compressor. July 17. E.S.B. 20191/62.
Electric Light Fittings. July 18. E.S.B. 20192/62.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Signal Lights; Telephone Equipment for Civil Aviation Department. Closing date postponed to July 10. E.S.B. 17389/62.*

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Tender Board:

Tarpaulins. July 17. E.S.B. 20576/62.*
Canvas. July 17. E.S.B. 20577/62.*

SINGAPORE

Woodworking Tools and Machinery for Central Supplies Office. July 11. E.S.B. 20566/62.*

City Council of Singapore:

Steel Pipes. July 24. E.S.B. 20197/62.*
Sluice Valves. July 24. E.S.B. 19800/62.*
Bulk Sterilizers for South West Africa Administration. July 24. E.S.B. 20562/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

Television and X-ray Equipment. July 20. E.S.B. 20597/62.*
Nail Brushes. July 20. E.S.B. 20596/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:

Schools Scientific Apparatus. July 20. E.S.B. 20560/62.*
Survey and Drawing Instruments. July 17. E.S.B. 20561/62.*

South African Railways:

Tractors. July 13. E.S.B. 19925/62.*
Petrol Engines and Accessories. July 13. E.S.B. 19928/62.*
Cotter and Taper Pins. July 13. E.S.B. 19927/62.*
Battery Cells (Dry). July 13. E.S.B. 19924/62.*
Railway Signal Lights. August 17. E.S.B. 20567/62.*

State Tender Board:

Tractors. July 20. E.S.B. 20595/62.*
Farm Implements. July 20. E.S.B. 20594/62.*
Theodolites. July 27. E.S.B. 19998/62.*
Air Traffic Control Radio Telephone Recording Equipment. July 16. E.S.B. 20592/62.*
Portable Air Compressors. July 13. E.S.B. 20481/62.*
Theodolites. July 16. E.S.B. 19996/62.*
Film Reels and Cans. July 18. E.S.B. 19997/62.*
Meteorological Balloons. July 13. E.S.B. 19995/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Construction of a Sugar Mill for Cong Ty Duong Vietnam. August 15. E.S.B. 19955/62.*

SUDAN

Paper for Director Government Printing Press. July 10. E.S.B. 20578/62.*
Hessian Cloth; Twine for Ministry of Agriculture. July 14. E.S.B. 20580/62.

Sudan Railways:

Railway Signal Equipment. July 24. E.S.B. 20581/62.*
Soap. July 10. E.S.B. 19970/62.

SYRIA

Constructional Projects for the Syrian Railways Authority. Adjudication of offers will take place in August. E.S.B. 20184/62.

TANGANYIKA

Brooms for Central Tender Board. July 13. E.S.B. 20583/62.*

THAILAND

Cardboard Boxes for Thailand Tobacco Monopoly. July 9. E.S.B. 20186/62.
Copper Sheets for State Railways of Thailand. July 11. E.S.B. 20187/62.
High Power Factor Ballasts for Provincial Electricity Authority. July 19. E.S.B. 20526/62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Turbine for Department of the Interior. July 19. E.S.B. 19954/62.*

The U.S. Corps of Engineers:

Power Plant Equipment. (Advance Information). July 18. E.S.B. 20200/62.
Switchgear. July 19. E.S.B. 20199/62.

URUGUAY

Water Meters for Administration de las Obras Sanitarias Del Estado. August 8. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 20103/62.*

(*Continued on next page*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Abu D'habi (Trucial States)
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 4664/G.)

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 6499/62.)

Argentina
Development project. (E.S.B. 18859/62.)

Austra'ia
Inquiry for bathroom scales. (E.S.B. 19828/62.)
Inquiry in respect of research and services bureau. (E.S.B. 19149/62.)
Manufacture under licence – horticultural equipment. (E.S.B. 15335/62.)
Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 4099/62. C.R.E.5422/62.)

Austria
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Ba'rain
Inquiry for Haberdashery. (E.S.B. 20204/62.)

Belgium/Luxembourg
Economic report, January/February 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for meteorological instruments; hydro-electric station equipment. (E.S.B. 19434/62.)

Burma
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for saws. (E.S.B. 20207/62.)
Inquiry for fire resistants for wood surfaces. (E.S.B. 20243/62.)
Inquiry for plastics clips. (E.S.B. 19636/62.)
Inquiry for facing materials; building panels. (E.S.B. 19504/62.)
Inquiry for diesel engine pistons; engine parts. (E.S.B. 20001/62.)
Inquiry for fly ash control in thermal power plants. (E.S.B. 18479/62.)

Ceylon
Market report on electrical lighting fittings and wiring accessories. (E.S.B. 32037/61.)

Chile
Agency inquiry for tea; spices; essences; batteries. (E.S.B. 20071/62.)

China
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 492/62.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for window cleaning products. (E.S.B. 19880/62.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece-goods. (E.S.B. 11191/62.)

Dominican Republic
Publicity for British firms. (E.S.B. 18736/62.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for aerial cable; batteries. (E.S.B. 20253/62.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 18588/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for pipe fittings. (E.S.B. 20229/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)
Agency inquiry for leather. (E.S.B. 20099/62.)
Agency inquiry for cutlery; cigarette lighters; watch straps. (E.S.B. 19830/62.)
Agency inquiry for medical instruments. (E.S.B. 19659/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles; clothing. (E.S.B. 18829/62.)
Agency inquiry for floorcovering; textiles. (E.S.B. 19834/62.)
Economic report, June 4-17, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, June 8, 1962 – raw cane sugar. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment; telephone exchanges; mining equipment; builders' supplies; steel sheets; wire fabric; water purification plant. (E.S.B. 30077/61.)

Honduras (British)
Agency inquiry for soap; tea. (E.S.B. 16089/61.)

Hong Kong
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; builders' hardware and materials. (E.S.B. 19329/62.)

Iran
Inquiry for stationery; mathematical drawing instruments. (E.S.B. 20431/62.)

Iraq/Indonesia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2913/G.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant; steel; television equipment. (E.S.B. 18846/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for mincing machines. (E.S.B. 19837/62.)

Japan
Market report on scientific and industrial instruments and apparatus. (E.S.B. 12520/62.)

Kenya & Uganda
Hotel project. (E.S.B. 15763/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for rolling mills; steel products. (E.S.B. 20070/62.)
Agency inquiry for automobile brake linings. (E.S.B. 20063/62.)

Netherlands Antilles
Inquiry for doors. (E.S.B. 20074/62.)

Niger (Republic of)/Poland
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5724/G.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for marble-working machinery. (E.S.B. 20471/62.)
Inquiry for cosmetic raw materials. (E.S.B. 19375/62.)
Joint venture-carpet making machinery. (E.S.B. 18740/62.)

Philippines
Inquiry for bottle washing machine. (E.S.B. 18718/62.)

Poland
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for electrical sheet. (E.S.B. 19879/62.)

Qatar
Market report on furniture. (E.S.B. 34192/61.)

Rhodesia & Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for builders and domestic hardware; furniture fittings. (E.S.B. 19838/62.)

South Africa
Market report on domestic glassware. (E.S.B. 14277/62.)

Soviet Union
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 1343/60.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for household and medical rubber goods. (E.S.B. 20360/62.)

Syria
Agency inquiry for acrylic sheets. (E.S.B. 19890/62.)

Thailand
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for cotton piece goods; furnishing fabrics; mens shoes; domestic hollowware – further information. (E.S.B. 13638/62.)
Agency inquiry for lampshades. (E.S.B. 16250/62.)

Turkey
Inquiry for crown corks. (E.S.B. 20183/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 20280/62.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery – further information. (E.S.B. 38483/61.)
Inquiry for industrial cutlery. (E.S.B. 19557/62.)
Inquiry for steel strapping; tools; seals. (E.S.B. 19831/62.)
Inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 19662/62.)
Inquiry for car robes (rugs). (E.S.B. 19362/62.)
Inquiry for laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 20009/62.)
Inquiry for vernier calipers. (E.S.B. 20434/62.)
Inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 19851/62.)
Inquiry for biscuits; marmalade; confectionery. (E.S.B. 19877/62.)
Inquiry for woollen shirtings. (E.S.B. 20298/62.)
Manufacture under licence in Britain – steel belt conveyor. (E.S.B. 20452/62.)
Manufacture under licence – leak locator. (E.S.B. 17739/62.)
Industrial woodworking machinery. (E.S.B. 14257/62.)
Trade shows in Southern California to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate-General in Los Angelas. (E.S.B. 3798/62.)

Venezuela
Inquiry for pumps; clocks; earthenware; vacuum flasks; oil cookers. (E.S.B. 19692/62.)

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks *in* the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22, 1962 (page 1407) of changes in the South African Customs tariff published in Government Notice R875. The changes published in Government Notices R876 and R877 are as follows. The United Kingdom pays the intermediate rates of duty unless otherwise shown.

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty			New Duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
R. 876	22	Fruits:						
		(b) Bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved, including candied peel, but excluding pulp in bulk and crystallized fruits:						
		(i) Bananas, pineapples, oranges and guavas . . . per 100 lb.	—	210	—			
		(ii) drained glace cherries, sweetened . . . . . per 100 lb.	—	Free	210			
		(iii) other . . . . . per 100 lb.	—	165	210			
			—	or 30%	—			
			with a maximum of					
			—	205	—			
			whichever duty shall be the greater					
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (b), of the following sub-paragraphs:						
		(iii) peaches, pears, apricots and grapes . . . . . per 100 lb.				—	165	210
						—	or	
			—			—	30%	—
						with	a maximum of	
						—	205	—
						whichever	duty shall be	the greater
		(iv) other . . . . . per 100 lb.				—	165	210
						—	or	
						—	25%	—
						with	a maximum of	
						—	205	—
						whichever	duty shall be	the greater
	33	Nuts, edible:						
		(a) Coconuts:						
		(ii) dessicated, unsweetened	—	10%	15%	—	7%	15%
	50	Spirits and alcohol:						
		(a) Perfumed and perfumery exceeding 3% of proof spirit . per imp. gallon	—	500	500	—	400	500
				and in addition			and in addition	
	103	(e) Outboard motors	—	15%	30%	—	15%	30%
	107	(f) Water evaporation air conditioners, self-contained, with or without electrical heating elements	—	20%	—	—	10%	—
			Free (U.K.)	5%	20%	10% (U.K.)	15%	20%
	110	Furniture and metal venetian blinds.						
		By the substitution, for the heading to the item, of the following heading:						
		Furniture, metal:						
		(f) Other metal furniture, n.e.e. and metal venetian blinds	—	20%	—			
		By the deletion in paragraph (f) of the words 'and metal venetian blinds'.						
	113	By the addition, after paragraph (10), of the following paragraphs:						
		(11) Metal venetian blinds				—	10%	—
		(12) Automatic vending machines (including stamp, cigarettes, chocolate and food vending machines), not being games of skill or chance				—	15%	—
	117	Lifts, hydraulic or electrical, including the gates and metal doors; and lifting jacks	—	Free	—			
		By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:						
	117	(a) Lifts, hydraulic or electrical, including the gates and metal doors . . .				—	Free	—
		(b) Lifting jacks:						
		(i) Hydraulic or mechanical, manually operated (including trolley mounted garage jacks), of a lifting capacity of more than 100 tons (cape) . . .				—	10%	—
		(ii) Other.				—	Free	—
	171	Glass:						
		(d) Bevelled, silvered and other	—	20%	—			
		By the substitution, for paragraph (d), of the following paragraph:						
		(d) Float glass, that is to say, glass finished on molten metal:						
		(i) In sheets exceeding 10 sq. ft. each . . . . per 100 sq. ft.				—	333	—
		(ii) In sheets not exceeding 10 sq. ft. each				—	Free	—
		By the addition after paragraph (h) of the following paragraph:						
		(i) Other, including bevelled				—	20%	—
	172	Glassware, chinaware, porcelainware and household crockery of earthenware:						
		(c) Household crockery of china, earthenware or porcelain, but excluding pepper pots and salt cellars in the form of animals, figurines, statuettes or other ornaments:						
		(i) bearing badges, crests, emblems, initials, monograms, names or other signs of ownership	—	585	1,000			
		(ii) sweet dishes	—	20%	50%			
			with a minimum of					
			—	—	30			
			each					
		(iii) other . . . . . per 100 lb.	—	585	1,000			
			with a maximum of					
			—	30%	—			

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty			New Duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
		By the substitution for paragraph (c), of the following paragraph:						
		(c) Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain, china, earthenware and other kinds of pottery:						
		(i) crockery, bearing badges, crests, emblems, initials, monograms, names or other signs of ownership per 100 lb.				—	585	1,000
		(ii) sweet dishes				—	20%	50%
		each				—	with a minimum of —	30
		(iii) crockery excluding sweet dishes and articles bearing signs of ownership per 100 lb.				—	585	1,000
		(iv) other:						
		(A) of a free-on-board price not exceeding 30 c. each each				—	10	30
		(B) of a free-on-board price exceeding 30 c. each but not exceeding R.1 each each				—	15	30
						—	with a minimum of 25%	50%
		(C) of a free-on-board price exceeding R.1 each				—	5%	50%
	189	Antifriction and lubricating grease per 100 lb.	—	83	—	—	83	—
						—	with a maximum of 15%	—
	199	Oils, lubricating:						
		(a) in bulk per imp. gallon	—	2½	—			
		(b) not in bulk				—		—
		By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:		15%				
	199	Oils, lubricating, mineral:						
		(a) in bulk per imp. gallon				—	2½	—
						—	with a maximum of 8%	—
		(b) not in bulk				—	15%	—
	200	Oils, mineral:						
		(c) Transformer cable and transil	♦ —	Free	—			
		By the substitution, for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:						
		(c) Insulating oils for dielectric purposes:						
		(i) transformer oil and cable oil				—	Free	—
		(ii) other				—	15%	—
		By the insertion, after paragraph (d), of the following paragraph, the existing paragraph (e) becoming paragraph (f):						
		(e) Hydraulic transmission fluids containing not less than 70% mineral oil				—	15%	—
	202	Oils, vegetable, animal and fish, n.e.e.:						
		5. Olive oil	—	5%	—			
		By the substitution for paragraph (5) of the following paragraph:						
		(5) Olive oil:						
		(a) of a free-on-board price not exceeding R.3 per imperial gallon per imp. gallon				—	270 less 85%	—
		(b) other				—	5%	20%
		By the insertion, after paragraph (5), of the following paragraph, the existing paragraph (6) becoming ♦paragraph (7):						
		(6) Neat's foot oil♦:						
		(a) in bulk per imp. gallon				—	2½	—
		(b) not in bulk				—	15%	—
		♦Previously dutiable under Item 189 – No change in duty.						
	228	Glycerine:						
		(b) Distilled	—	25%	—		20%	—
	239	By the addition, after paragraph (7) of the following paragraph:						
		(8) Preparations with a basis of gum for the manufacture of chewing gum, including bubble gum				—	Free	—
	246	(1) (a) Substances for the prevention or destruction of weeds, agricultural pests, including sheep and cattle dips and dipping powders and materials suitable only for dip; substances for the prevention or cure of diseases in plants or trees; arsenic, arsenic pentoxide, benzene hexachloride solutions containing isomers in the proportion of four delta to one gamma carbon bisulphide, copper arsenate, copper sulphate, copper tartrate, lead arsenate, dimethyl-hidroxy-trichloroethyl-phosphonate, 1-naphthyl-N-methyl carbamate, O-o-diethyl-o-(2-isopropyl-4-methylpyrimidyl-6) thiophosphate; 2: 3 dioxane dithiol-s-bis (o-o-diethyl phosphorodithionate) and condensation products thereof, together with, 2: 5 dioxane products; O-o-diethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate, sodium arsenate, sodium arsenite and zinc sulphate	—	Free	—			
		(b) such substances as may be approved by the Minister for use as spreaders, stickers or wetting agents with the articles enumerated in sub-paragraph (a)	—	Free	—			
		(2) Substances for the prevention of wood rot, and substances for the preservation of wood, n.e.e., but excluding oils and stains	—	Free	—			
		(3) Pyrethrum and pyrethrum flowers, leaves, stems, powder and extract	—	Free	—			
		(4) Ethylene gas for the treatment of fruit, under such conditions as the Minister may impose	—	Free	—			
		(5) Tetrachlorethylene, ethylene dichloride, chlorinated diphenyl, and carbon tetrachloride	—	Free	—			
		(6) Insect powders and substances for destroying pests, n.e.e.	—	15%	—			
		(7) Substances for the extermination of rodents	—	Free	—			
		(8) Ethylene oxide (technical)	—	Free	—			
		By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:						
	246	(1) Insecticides, fungicides, weedkillers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products (excluding disinfectants):						
		(a) With dichlorodiphenyl trichloro-ethane (D.D.T.) as basis				—	25%	—
		(b) With a basis other than dichloro-diphenyl trichloro-ethane, for the prevention or destruction of weeds and agricultural pests, including sheep and cattle dips and dipping powders and materials suitable only for dipping purposes				—	Free	—
		(c) For the prevention or cure of diseases in plants and trees				—	Free	—
		(d) For the preservation of wood				—	Free	—
		(e) For the extermination of rodents				—	Free	—
		(f) Insecticides (excluding those for agricultural pests)				—	15%	—
		(g) Other				—	10%	—
		(2) Spreaders, stickers or wetting agents approved by the Minister for use with agricultural insecticides and pesticides and weedkillers				—	Free	—
		(3) Dichlorodiphenyl trichloro-ethane (D.D.T.)				—	20%	—
		(4) (a) Ethylene, for the treatment of fruit, under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe				—	Free	—
		(b) Ethylene oxide				—	Free	—
		(5) Tetrachlorethylene, ethylene dichloride, chlorinated diphenyl and carbon tetrachloride				—	Free	—
		(6) Pyrethrum and pyrethrum flowers, leaves, stems, powder and extract				—	Free	—
		(7) Arsenic, arsenic pentoxide, carbon bisulphite, copper arsenate, copper sulphate, copper tartrate, lead arsenate, sodium arsenate, sodium arsenite and zinc sulphate				—	Free	—

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty			New Duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
		(8) Benzene hexachloride solutions, containing isomers in the proportion of four delta to one gamma, dimethyl-hydroxy-trichloroethyl-phosphonate, I-naphthyl-N-methyl carbamate, O-o-diethyl-o (2-isopropyl-4-methyl pyrimidyl-6) thiophosphate, 2:3-dioxane-dithiol-s-bis (o-o-diethyl phosphorodithionate) and condensation products thereof, together with 2:5 dioxane products and O-o-diethyl o-p-nitrophenyl thio-phosphate				—	Free	—
	250	Belts and belting:						
		(4) Conveyor, of rubber, whether or not strengthened with textile or other material:						
		(a) for mining purposes	Free (U.K.)	5%	40%			
		(b) for other industrial purposes	Free (U.K.)	3%	40%			
		(c) other	20% (U.K. and Canada)	27%	40%			
		By the substitution, for paragraph (4), of the following paragraph:						
		(4) Conveyor of rubber, whether or not reinforced or strengthened:						
		(a) for mining purposes				20% (U.K.)	25%	40%
		(b) for industrial purposes				22% (U.K.)	25%	40%
		(c) other				20% (U.K. and Canada)	27%	40%
	279	Wood:						
		(a) Unmanufactured:						
		(i) softwood (coniferous) per 100 cub. ft.	Free (Canada)	45	90			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of the following sub-paragraph:						
		(i) of coniferous species:						
		(A) of which the cost, insurance and freight does not exceed 90 cents per cubic foot per 100 cub. ft.				1,455 (Canada)	1,500	—
		(B) other per 100 cub. ft.				Free	45	90
	295	Paper, including kraft, imitation kraft and semi-chemical paperboard:						
		(b) Graphitized, lithographic transfer, oiled, lined bottle tissue, plain tissue and greaseproof (plain or corrugated) and cover paper for use in the process of manufacturing boots and shoes	—	Free	—			
		By the substitution, for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:						
		(b) (i) Graphitized, lithographic transfer and lined bottle tissue				—	Free	—
		(ii) Greaseproof (plain or corrugated)				—	Free	—
		(iii) Coloured crepe tissue per 100 lb.				—	15% with a minimum of 500	—
		(iv) tissue, plain (other than coloured crepe tissue)				—	Free	—
		(v) Oiled				—	Free	—
R.877	76	Cotton:						
		6. Woven fabric in the piece not being blanketing or canvas provided for under Item 75 (1), containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton:						
		(a) the free-on-board price of which does not exceed 20 cents per yard:						
		(viii) printed, other than included elsewhere in this item:						
		(A) of a free-on-board price not exceeding R.1·10 per lb. by weight of material, but excluding indigo blue discharge prints and fabrics of a width exceeding 45 inches (other than split fabrics, or wide fabrics designed for splitting into individual widths not exceeding 45 inches)	5%	10% or	—			
		per yd.	Free	1½	10			
			whichever	duty shall be	the greater;			
				and in addition				
		per yd.	5 less 10%	5 less 10%	—			
		By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (A) of paragraph (6) (a) (viii), of the words 'and fabrics of a width exceeding 45 inches (other than split fabrics, or wide fabrics designed for splitting into individual widths not exceeding 45 inches)'.						
		(b) the free-on-board price of which exceeds 20 cents per yard:						
		(ix) printed, other than included elsewhere in this item:						
		(A) of a free-on-board price not exceeding R.1·10 per lb. by weight of material, but excluding indigo blue discharge prints and fabrics of a width exceeding 45 inches (other than split fabrics, or wide fabrics designed for splitting into individual widths not exceeding 45 inches)						
		per yd.	—	7 less 10%	10			
		By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (A) of paragraph (6) (b) (ix), of the words 'and fabrics of a width exceeding 45 inches (other than split fabrics, or wide fabrics designed for splitting into individual widths not exceeding 45 inches)'.						
		6. (a) (xxi) other:						
		(A) of a free-on-board price not exceeding 80 cents per lb. by weight of material	5%	10% or	15%			
		Per yd.	Free	1½	2½			
			whichever	duty shall be	the greater,			
				and in addition				
			Free (U.K.)	Free	35%			
		(B) other	5%	10% or	15%			
		per yd.	Free whichever (U.K.)	1½ duty shall be	2½ the greater			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (xxi) of paragraph (6) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:						
		(xxi) other				5%	10%	—
		per yd.				—	—	10½
		per yd.				Free whichever	1½ duty shall be	— the greater,
							and in addition	
		per yd.				6½ less 10% (U.K.)	6½ less 10%	—

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty			New Duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
		6. (b) (xxii) other:						
		(A) of a free-on-board price not exceeding 80 cents per lb. by weight of material	—	10%	50%			
		(B) other	—	10%	—			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (xxii) of paragraph (6) (b), of the following sub-paragraph:						
		(xxii) other				—	10%	10%
							or	
		per yd.				—	10 less 10%	12½
						whichever	duty shall be	the greater
	78	Man-made fibres:						
		(6) Fabric in the piece (except blanketing, canvas provided for in Item 75 (1) and fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item) containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof:						
		(c) woven unprinted, but excluding those provided for in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b):						
		(iv) showerproofed, being a type of fabric, which, having regard to the structure of the material, is normally used in the manufacture of rainwear and has a reasonably high water repellency	5% (U.K.)	5%	10%			
				or				
		per yd.	Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%			
			whichever	duty shall be	the greater			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph (6) (c), of the following sub-paragraph:						
		(iv) (No paragraph.)						
		(6) (c) (v) repp and slub	5%	5%	10%			
				or				
		per yd.	Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%			
			whichever	duty shall be	the greater			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (6) (c), of the following sub-paragraph:						
		(v) (No paragraph.)						
		(6) (c) (vii) other manufactured from more than 50% or more by weight of filament yarn, of a free-on-board price not exceeding 65 cents per lb. by weight of material	5%	5% or per yd.	10%	5%	5% or per yd.	10%
			Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%	Free	2½ less 5%	10¾
			whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,	whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,
			20%	20% or per yd.	25%		per yd.	
			Free whichever (U.K.)	Free duty shall be	3½ the greater	6½ less 10% (U.K.)	6½ less 10%	
		(6) (c) (viii) other, manufactured from 50% or more by weight of filament yarn, of a free-on-board price not exceeding 65 cents per lb. by weight of material	5%	5% or per yd.	10%	5%	5% or per yd.	10%
			Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%	Free	2½ less 5%	10¾
			whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,	whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,
			20%	20% or per yd.	25%		per yd.	
			Free whichever (U.K.)	Free duty shall be	3½ the greater	6½ less 10% (U.K.)	6½ 10%	
		(6) (d) other woven:						
		(i) unbleached in a plain weave	5%	5% or per yd.	10%	5%	5% or per yd.	10%
			Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%	Free	2½ less 5%	10¾
			whichever (U.K.)	duty shall be	the greater	whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,
						6½ less 10% (U.K.)	6½ less 10%	
		(ii) unbleached in twill or sateen weave	5%	5% or per yd.	10%	5%	5% or per yd.	10%
			Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%	Free	2½ less 5%	10¾
			whichever (U.K.)	duty shall be	the greater	whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,
						6½ less 10% (U.K.)	per yd. 6½ less 10%	
		(iii) bleached in plain weave	5%	5% or per yd.	10%	5%	5% or per yd.	10%
			Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%	Free	2½ less 5%	10¾
			whichever (U.K.)	duty shall be	the greater	whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,
						6½ less 10% (U.K.)	per yd. 6½ less 10%	
		(iv) bleached in twill or sateen weave	5%	5% or per yd.	10%	5%	5% or per yd.	10%
			Free	2½ less 5%	3½ less 5%	Free	2½ less 5%	10¾
			whichever (U.K.)	duty shall be	the greater	whichever	duty shall be and in addition	the greater,
						6½ less 10% (U.K.)	per yd. 6½ less 10%	

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old duty			New duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		(v) piece dyed in plain weave	Cents 5% Free whichever (U.K.)	Cents 5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be	Cents 10% 3½ less 5% the greater	Cents 5% Free whichever a (U.K.)	Cents 5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	Cents 10% 10½ the greater, n
		(vi) piece dyed in twill or sateen weave	5% Free whichever (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be	10% 3½ less 5% the greater	5% Free whichever a (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n
		(vii) yarn dyed in plain weave	5% Free whichever (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be	10% 3½ less 5% the greater	5% Free whichever a (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n
		(viii) yarn dyed in twill or sateen weave	5% Free whichever (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be	10% 3½ less 5% the greater	5% Free whichever a (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n
		(x) other	5% Free whichever (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be	10% 3½ less 5% the greater	5% Free whichever a (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n
		(6) (b) (ix) (A) of a free-on-board price not exceeding R.1·10 per lb. by weight of material, but excluding indigo blue discharge prints, fabrics of a width exceeding 45 inches (other than split fabrics or wide fabrics designed for splitting into individual widths not exceeding 45 inches) and all napped or raised, plush or pile and embossed fabrics	5% Free whichever (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be	— 10 the greater			
		By the deletion in sub-paragraph (A) of paragraph (6) (d) (ix) of the words 'fabrics of a width exceeding 45 inches (other than split fabrics, or wide fabrics designed for splitting into individual widths not exceeding 45 inches)' and by the substitution for the rates of duty of the following rates of duty				5% Free whichever a (U.K.)	5% or per yd. 2½ less 5% duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10 the greater, n —
	78	(7) Fabric in the piece (except chafer fabric, blanketing canvas provided for in Item 75 (1) and fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item) containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate: (a) woven: (i) unbleached: (B) other	—	10%	—	— — whichever a	10% or per yd. 1½ duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n
		(ii) bleached: (B) other	—	10%	—	— — whichever a —	10% or per yd. 1½ duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n —
		(iii) piece dyed: (B) other	—	10%	—	— — whichever a —	10% or per yd. 1½ duty shall be nd in addition per yd. 6½ less 10%	10% 10½ the greater, n —

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty			New Duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
		(iv) yarn dyed:						
		(B) other	—	10%	—	—	10% or 1½ per yd. and in addition 6½ less 10% whichever duty shall be the greater, per yd.	10% 10½ —
		(vi) other:						
		(B) other	—	10%	—	—	10% or 1½ per yd. and in addition 6½ less 10% whichever duty shall be the greater, per yd.	10% 10½ —
		(7) (a) (v) Printed:						
		(B) other	—	10%	—			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (B) of paragraph (7) (a) (v), of the following sub-paragraphs:						
		(B) other (excluding indigo blue discharge prints), of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1.10 per lb. by weight of material				—	5% or 2½ less 5% whichever duty shall be the greater and in addition 6½ less 10% per yard	10% 10 —
						—	10%	—
		(C) other				—	10%	—
		By the addition, after paragraph (11), of the following paragraphs:						
		"(12) Fabrics in the piece, containing more than 50% by weight of glass fibre				—	10%	—
		(13) Tyre cord fabric in the piece, containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre (other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof)				—	10%	—
	80	Fibre, waste, flock, yarn, threads, twists and fabric in the piece, n.e.e.:						
		(4) Fabric in the piece except fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item:						
		(a) woven:						
		(v) other	—	10%	—			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (4) (a), of the following sub-paragraphs:						
		"(v) unprinted, containing cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof (excluding chafer fabric, worsted fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of silk or flax)				—	10% or 1½ per yd. and in addition 6½ less 10% whichever duty shall be the greater, per yard	10% 10½ —
		(vi) printed:						
		(A) containing cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof (excluding indigo blue discharge prints, worsted fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of silk or flax), of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1.10 per lb. by weight of material				—	5% or 2½ less 5% whichever duty shall be the greater and in addition 6½ less 10% per yard	10% 10 —
		(B) other				—	10%	—
		(vii) other				—	10%	—

In addition to the above changes in the Customs Tariff Government Notice No. 877 also amends the General Note to the tariff as follows:

Paragraph 23 (a): 'Calico' means plain unprinted*, unbleacned, loomstate, calendered, brushed, cropped, scoured, bleached, dyed, glazed, mercerized or shrunk materials manufactured in a plain weave with single or double ends or a combination of single and double ends from single or plied yarns or a combination of single and plied yarns, with a composition of 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton, but excluding—

(6) shower-proofed material being a type of fabric, having regard to the structure of the material, normally used in the manufacture of rainwear and having a reasonably high water repellency.

By the substitution for sub-paragraph (6), of the following sub-paragraph:—

(6) salempores, being plain or striped fabrics not exceeding 33 inches in width, of a kind specially designed for use as the distinctive traditional tribal dress of the Ovambo, Pondo, Shangaan, Tonga, Venda and Zulu;

By the addition, after sub-paragraph (6), of the following sub-paragraph—:

(7) fabrics, weighing less than 1¾ ounces per square yard, of a free on board price exceeding RI.70 lb. by weight of material.

Paragraph 23 (b) 'Drill', 'twill' and 'sateen' means plain unprinted*, unbleached, loomstate, calendered, brushed, cropped, scoured, bleached, dyed, glazed, mercerized or shrunk materials manufactured in a twill or staeen weave, with a Composition of 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton, but excluding

(7) shower-proofed material, being a type of fabric, having regard to the structure of the material, normally used in the manufacture of rainwear and having a reasonably high water repellency.

By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (7), of the following sub-paragraph:

(7) salempores, being plain or striped fabrics not exceeding 33 inches in width, of a kind specially designed for use as the distinctive traditional tribal dress of the Ovambo, Pondo, Shangaan, Tonga, Venda and Zulu.

**Note*: *The term 'plain unprinted' includes material printed on the reverse side only and also material printed on either side with fugitive colours or dyes.*

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South Africa (*Continued*)

Definition of Manufactures of a Particular Territory

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 6, 1960 (Page 1008) of Government Notice No. R537. Government Notice No. 898, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of June 8, 1962, repeats that notice and states that the following goods, classifiable under the tariff items indicated, shall not be regarded as having been produced or manufactured in any particular territory unless the spinning, weaving and printing processes were performed in that territory:

Tariff Item	Goods
76 (6) (a) (viii) (A) 76 (6) (b) (ix) (A)	Printed woven fabrics in the piece, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton, of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1·10 per lb. by weight of material, excluding indigo blue discharge prints.
78 (6) (d) (ix) (A)	Printed woven fabrics in the piece, containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1·10 per lb. by weight of material, excluding indigo blue discharge prints, and all napped or raised, plush or pile and embossed fabrics.
78 (7) (a) (v) (B)	Printed woven fabrics in the piece, containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of man-made fibres other than rayon or cellulose acetate, of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1·10 per lb. by weight of material, excluding indigo blue discharge prints.
80 (4) (a) (vi) (A)	Printed woven fabrics in the piece, containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50 per cent. by weight, except in the case of cotton which shall constitute less than 50 per cent. by weight, of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1·10 per lb. by weight of material, but excluding indigo blue discharge prints.

Customs Tariff Change on Some Cartridges

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 6, 1962 (page 787) of a Notice of Motion tabled in the South African House of Assembly on March 21, 1962. The Minutes of Proceedings of the House of Assembly on May 23, 1962 deletes the 20 per cent. (intermediate column) previously imposed on Tariff Item 310 (b) (ii) (Miniature rifle and revolver or pistol cartridges. rimfire type, calibre .22 inch, loaded with ball or shot). The duty thus reverts to 20 cents (Intermediate column) per 1,000 cartridges.

ETHIOPIA

Municipality Tax

UNDER the terms of Legal Notice No. 255 dated March 30, 1962, the Ethiopian Market Fees Rules of 1954 (Legal Notice No. 188 of 1954) are re-enacted and revalidated from the date of publication. The effect of this Notice is to raise the Municipal tax, which is charged on almost all imported goods, from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. The total of additional taxes now charged on imported goods is 14 per cent., consisting of 12 per cent. Federal Import tax and 2 per cent. Municipal tax.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel,: Trafalgar 8855, Ext.2449.)

TANGANYIKA

Customs Tariff Amendment

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22, 1962 (pages 1412-1413) of import duty changes affecting the Kenya Customs Tariff. As a result of the Tanganyika Customs and Excise Duties (Provisional Collection) Order 1962, the same duties will apply, with effect from June 6, 1962, to the Tanganyika Customs Tariff with the exception of the following items which apply only to Tanganyika.

Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty	New Duty
99	Motor spirit, gasolene and other light oils and other products for similar uses:		
	(a) Aviation spirit and similar fuels imported for use in aircraft engines	Free	Free
	(b) Other	Per Imperial gallon at 62 deg. F, Cts. 75	Per Imperial gallon at 62 deg. F, Sh. 1/50
100	Kerosene, lamp oil and white spirit:		
	(a) Imported for use in aircraft engines	Free	Free
	(b) Other	Per Imperial gallon at 62 deg. F., Cts. 20	Per Imperial gallon at 62 deg. F., Cts. 40
102	Fuel oils, mineral:		
	(a) Marine, furnace and similar fuel oils, black, for burning in oil-fired boilers and furnaces	Free	Free
	(b) For internal combustion engines:		
	(i) heavy, black, for low speed marine and stationery engines	Free	Free
	(ii) light, amber, for high speed engines	Per Imperial gallon at 62 deg. F., Cts. 75	Per Imperial gallon at 62 deg. F., Shs. 1/50

GHANA

Import Licensing

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 187 published in the Commercial and Industrial Bulletin supplement to the *Ghana Gazette* of June 15, 1962, extends the validity of the temporary Open General Licence No. 7 (see *Board of Trade Journal* notice of March 23, 1962, page 650) under which the following items can be imported to December 31, 1962:

(a) Rice
(b) Flour
(c) Sugar in packets
(d) Milk
(e) Common soap and toilet soap
(f) Corned beef, sardines, herrings, mackerals and pilchards in tomato sauce, oils and natural sauce
(g) Chicken parts: wings, neck and back, legs and breasts.

This notice **excludes granulated sugar in bags** the importation of which requires specific licence with effect from July 1, 1962.

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RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 183, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of June 15, 1962, sets out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from the date of publication of the notice. The United Kingdom pays the column D rate of duty.

Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty				New Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
257	Leatherwork, n.e.e., including leggings, belts, straps, ladies' handbags, travelling and sports cases and bags of all types, wallets, purses and similar goods, of leather or of substitutes therefor . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%				
	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:								
257	Leatherwork, n.e.e., including leggings, belts, straps, ladies' handbags, travelling and sports cases and bags of all types, wallets, purses and similar goods; of leather or of substitutes therefor								
	(a) Leather or regenerated leather belts, with or without buckles, of a width of not less than ½ in. and not more than 1 in. and of a f.o.b. value not exceeding 15s. per dozen . . . . . *ad val.* or per doz. less *ad val.*					30% £0 5s. 0d. —	22½% £0 3s. 6d. —	20% £0 3s. 6d. 2½%	10% £0 3s. 6d. 12½%
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*					which ever duty shall be the greater 30%		20%	10%

Application for Increased Duty

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received applications for increased customs duty on:

1. Electrical Switchboards; and
2. Mildsteel tubing.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Federal Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 6944/62; (2) C.R.E. 6945/62.

INDIA

Import Trade Control Policy for April 1962 to March 1963

THE FOLLOWING notice based on Government of India Public Notice No. 65 I.T.C./PN/62 dated June 8, 1962, supersedes that published about the import cuts in *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22, 1962.

Import Trade Control Policy

Attention is invited to the Import Policy announced for licensing to Established Importers, Actual Users, etc., in the Red Book for April 1962-March 1963.

With the depletion of the country's sterling balances, the foreign exchange position has become more difficult. In order to check further deterioration, it has been decided to apply a cut in the grant of licences to Established Importers and Actual Users, etc., in the manner indicated below:

Established Importers

Established Importers will be granted quota/additional licences and other types of licences equal to 50 per cent. of their entitlement calculated in terms of the policy announced in the current Red Book. The minimum value of licences to which the Established Importers are eligible in terms of the provisions contained in paragraph 31 of Section I of the Red Book or elsewhere will be reduced by 50 per cent. The value of licences granted on an annual basis or in two half-yearly instalments will be subject to 50 per cent. cut.

Licences already granted to Established Importers for the current period will be called back for reduction in value. Established Importers should immediately return the licences granted for the current period to the concerned licensing authority for amendment in value, without entering into any further commitment for the supply of goods against such licences.

The cut will not be applicable to licences to be granted to Established Importers under aid from the United States.

Actual Users All Types

A cut will also be applied in licensing the requirements of Actual Users from free resources. The extent of cut will be decided in each case on merits, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

Consumer Co-operative Societies

A 50 per cent. cut will be applied in the entitlement of licences to be issued to Consumer Co-operative Societies in terms of the provisions contained in Appendix 41 of the current Red Book.

The position will be reviewed by the end of September 1962, and supplementary licences will be issued wherever necessary, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be referred to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 663.)

Import Duties in 1962-1963 Budget

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to the notice about Import Duties in the 1962-1963 Indian Budget, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25 (page 1180.)

The fifteenth line of this notice should read:

'. . . **excluding** machine tools and agricultural implements.'

PAKISTAN

Import Policy July-December 1962

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 28 (62)/IMP-R, published in the *Gazette of Pakistan* of June 7, announces the import policy for July to December 1962. Full details will be published as soon as possible but meanwhile they are available at Commercial Relations and Exports Department Board of Trade, Room 4110, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: 8855, Ext. 2785.)

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

GOA
Import Restrictions

THE GOVERNMENT of India made an announcement on May 14 about the import policy for Goa, Daman and Diu for the period April to September 1962. According to this announcement the policy will be as follows:

The import of the following items is banned:

1. Asphalt, tar and bitumen.
2. Bags, of all kinds.
3. Buttery oils (vegetable oils).
4. Cells for torches.
5. Coal (mineral).
6. Coffee.
7. Dyes not prepared (paints).
8. Dyes prepared (paints).
9. Fertilizers.
10. Insecticides.
11. Iron and steel, furniture.
12. Leathers.
13. Legumen, dried.
14. Potatoes.
15. Rice.
16. Shoes, sandals.
17. Soap, washing.
18. Sugar.
19. Tea.
20. Tiber.
21. Tobacco (leaves and loose).
22. Umbrellas.
23. Wheat.
24. Wheat flour.
25. Canvas goods.
26. Cotton waste.
27. Fruit, canned, dry and fresh.
28. Fodder.
29. Pulses.
30. Seeds (groundnuts, cashew, almonds, etc.).
31. Beer.
32. Cameras.
33. Earthenware.
34. Gin.
35. Glass manufactures.
36. Arms and ammunition.
37. Accumulators.
38. Bijoutry.
39. Biscuits.
40. Cotton cloth, bleached piece-goods.
41. Cotton cloth, coarse piece-goods.
42. Cotton cloth, bleached fabrics.
43. Cotton cloth, white piece-goods.
44. Cotton cloth, white fabrics.
45. Cycles.
46. Dental powders, pastes, alixira.
47. Elastic cloth, fabrics.
48. Elastic cloth, piece-goods.
49. Flow cloth, fabrics.
50. Fountain pens.
51. Gramophone and sound recorders.
52. Ink.
53. Lamps and lanterns, electric.
54. Lamps and lanterns, non-electric.
55. Leather manufactures.
56. Matches.
57. Mats.
58. Motor cars.
59. Motor-cycles.
60. Oils, edible.
61. Plastic manufactured goods (raincoats, etc.).
62. Radios (including transistors).
63. Refrigerators.
64. Sewing machines.
65. Silk-cloth piece-goods.
66. Silk-cloth fabrics.
67. Soap, toilet.
68. Stationery.
69. Sweets, confectionery, etc.
70. Tiles.
71. Timber manufactures.
72. Tobacco (cigarettes, cigars, etc.).
73. Toys.
74. Trucks.
75 Typewriters.
76. Vegetable material manufactures.
77. Washers of any fibre, rubber, asbestos.
78. Window glass.
79. Woollen cloth piece-goods.
80. Woollen cloth fabrics.
81. Crockery.
82. Lighters.
83. Malt extracts (not medicinal).
84. Safety razors.
85. Safety razor blades.
86. Sports goods.
87. Tiles, glazed for walls, mosaic, etc.
88. Water pumps and accessories.
89. Asbestos sheets.
90. Iron and steel, cast, forged, rolled, etc.
91. Nails.
92. Pipes of clay and sandstone.
93. Rubber (sheets, manufactured goods, etc.).
94. Screws.
95. Varnishes.

The import of the following items has also been banned as announced on April 3, 1962.

1. Gold.
2. Automobiles.
3. Watches over Rs. 100/- each.
4. Cigarette lighters.
5. Transistor radios.
6. Refrigerators.
7. Ball or fountain pens, over Rs. 25 each.

The import of such items as have been banned under the Import Trade Control Red Book (issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, and published by the Manager of publications, Government of India, Delhi) and other notifications, will also be banned for Goa, Daman and Diu.

The import of the following items will be liberally licensed. Generally speaking, these imports would be against user licences and the usual conditions applicable to such licences in the rest of India, will be enforced.

1. Motors.
2. Machines, industrial.
3. Spares for cars, trucks, etc.
4. Tools for arts, agriculture, etc.
5. Tractors.
6. Instruments (precision, surgical, etc.).
7. Mining equipment and spares.
8. Photographic material.
9. River fleet and accessories.
10. Condensers.
11. Chains and cables.
12. Copper manufacture.
13. Medicines.
14. Electrical material.
15. Motors (for electricity and water).
16. Chemicals.
17. Explosives.
18. Resins and gums.
19. Rubber tyres for cars, trucks, etc.
20. Oils, not edible.
21. Iron and steel manufactures.

Only permissible types/items against the above headings will be allowed.

The import of the following items will be restricted to 25 per cent. of the annual imports of 1961. In the issue of licences the practice regarding established importers usually followed in the rest of India, would be observed.

The re-export of any of these items from Goa, Daman and Diu to the rest of India, is prohibited.

1. Milk (powdered and condensed).
2. Butter.
3. Cutlery excepting safety razors and blades.
4. Fishing nets and yarn.
5. Perfumery, lotions, powders, etc. (toilet).
6. Spices.
7. Watches and time-pieces (below Rs. 100).
8. Celluloid and gelatine material.
9. Meat, canned.
10. Cognac (brandy).
11. Whisky.
12. Wines, common red.
13. Wines, common white.

(*Continued on next page*)

Goa (*Continued*)

14. Wines, foaming like champagne.
15. Wines, porto.
16. Liquors.
17. Paper (printing).
18. Paper (wrapping).
19. Permissible varieties of textiles, the following: Twill and satin Italians, super mulls, umbrella cloth, fine lawns and muslins, organdies, poplins, Bretonne nets, voiles, lappets, satin drills and jeans, satin drills, cambrics, corduroys, limbricks and fashion prints, i.e. prints with permanent synthetic resin finishes designed to give properties like crease resistance, abrasion resistance.
20. Cheese (tins and balls).
21. Foodstuff sundry.
22. Tinned foodstuff.
23. Paper for cigarettes.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade. Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 663.).

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AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the questions whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Fuel injection equipment and parts therefor, nozzle testers** (Tariff Items 178 (L) and 176 (P).

(2) **Glycerine, fatty acids, soaps and other detergents in relation to imports of:**

Glycerol and glycerol lyes, fatty acids, tall oil, soap including medicated soap, organic surface active agents, surface active preparations and washing preparations whether or not containing soap. (Tariff Items 94, 228 (D), 230 (B) (6), 230 (D) (2), 230 (D) (3), 230 (D) (4), 230 (D) (5), 230 (D) (6), 230 (D) (7), 281 (L) and 289 (A). Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
94	SOAP:			
	(A) Toilet, fancy, or medicated per lb.	4d.	6d.	8½d.
	or *ad val.*	10%	22½%	35%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
	(B) N.e.i.; soap substitutes and compounded detergents for washing and cleansing purposes, not including saponaceous disinfectants *ad val.*	10%	27½%	45%
176	(P) NOZZLE TESTING outfits for testing the breaking or opening pressure of compression ignition engine fuel injection nozzles	27½%	45%	50%
178	MOTIVE POWER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES (except electric), viz.:			
	(L) Fuel injection equipment for compression ignition internal combustion engines, and parts therefor *ad val.*	27½%	45%	50%
228	(D) TALL OIL per ton	£42	£42	£42
230	(B) ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or inert gas or otherwise modified:			
	(6) Turkey red oil . . per gallon	6d.	8d.	8d.
	(D) FATTY ACIDS, not chemically defined; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols, not chemically defined and not being artificial waxes:			
	*(1) Acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols, not chemically defined and not being artificial waxes *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) Olive oil fatty acids . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(3) Mixed fatty acids of vegetable oils . . . per ton	£42	£42	£42
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	(4) Tall oil fatty acids . per ton	£42	£42	£42
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	(5) Stearic acid . . per lb.	¾d.	1½d.	1½d.
	(6) Oleic acid . . per gallon	6d.	8d.	8d.
	(7) Other . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
281	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, viz.:			
	(L) N.e.i.:			
	NOTE: Fluorocarbon 11-12 mixture and orthodichloro-benzene are both liable to additional imposts under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.			
	(1) When not packed for retail sale *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) When packed for retail sale:			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) Other . . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	22½%
289	(A) GLYCERINE.			
	NOTE: Glycerine is liable to additional imposts under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%

* This item is shown for information only; it does not form part of the reference.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any

Australia (*Continued*)

United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than July 11, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 6732/62, (2) C.R.E. 6733/62.

Tariff Board Inquiry on Portable Electric Hand Tools

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

Portable electric hand tools (Tariff Item 175 (F) (3)).

This reference is of Departmental origin.

Further details will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, meanwhile details of the Tariff Item mentioned above may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 679.)

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than July 18, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 6950/62.

Special Advisory Authority Results

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 25, 1962 (page 1187) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of olive oil.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary protection will be given by allowing duty free By-law entry for 4 gallons of imported oil for every 1 gallon of locally produced oil purchased.

This does not apply to goods in transit on or before May 16, 1962.

Further details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

A notice was also published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 25 (page 1187), to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority of the Australian Tariff Board in respect of four-cycle air-cooled internal combustion engines.

This inquiry has now also been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional duties have been imposed on internal combustion engines as follows:

(1) 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* on engines with a value for duty not exceeding £40 classifiable under Tariff Item 178 (B) (2) (a) in addition to the present 10 per cent. *ad valorem* temporary duty, and

(2) £1 10s. each on engines exceeding 1½ b.h.p. up to and including 3½ b.h.p. classifiable under Tariff Item 178 (B) (2) (b).

These additional duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before May 17, 1962.

Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

References to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

References have now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(1) Vinyl chloride polymer and copolymer products viz:

(A) Flexible sheets, strip film, roll film, and foil classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (2) (b).

(B) Plates and strip including textile supported, but not including corrugated, classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (3) (d) .

(C) Textile fabrics classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (H) (3).

(D) Curtains classifiable under Tariff Item (A) (4) (a).

(E) Tablecloths, table covers, table centres and the like classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (4) (b).

(2) Trichlorethylene non-medicinal (Tariff Item 280 (K) (1))

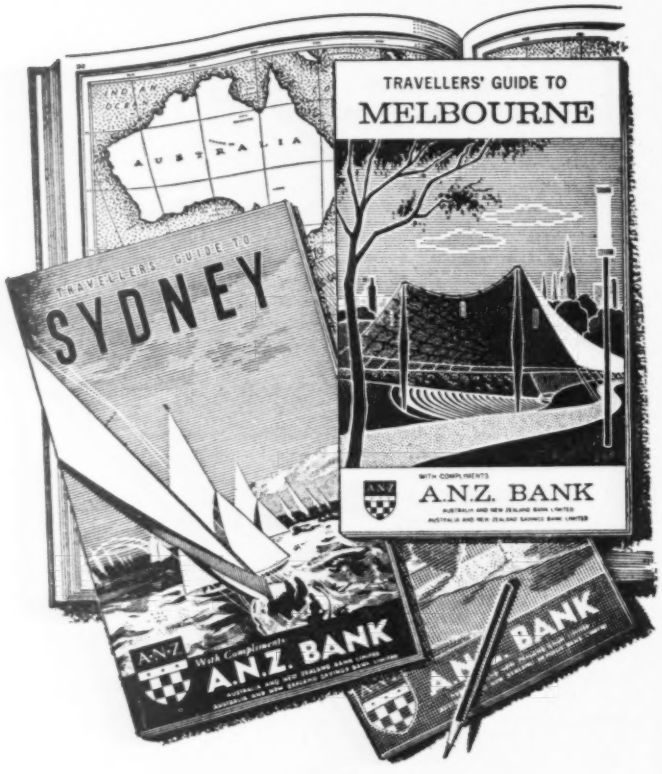
(3) Parts for refrigerating appliances classifiable under Tariff Item 175 (C) viz.:- Compressors, evaporators and sealed or semi-sealed units including mechanical driving units not exceeding 10 b.h.p. and apparatus for transmitting power from such driving units combined or separate.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
105	PIECE-GOODS, viz.: (H) (3) Textile fabrics of any base material or weave, irrespective of width, impregnated or coated with resins of the vinyl or vinylidene types, but not including floor coverings or plastic laminates containing textile fabrics . *ad val.*	25%	40%	45%
175	(C) PARTS for refrigerating appliances, viz.: Cabinets, metal pressing for cabinets, compressors, evaporators and sealed or semi-sealed units including mechanical driving units and apparatus for transmitting power from such driving units to the driven units, combined or separate; parts, n.e.i. *ad val.*	30%	47½%	47½%
280	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, viz.: (K) (1) Benzenehexachloride and preparations containing 5% or more of benzenehexachloride; paradichlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol; perchlorethylene; trichlorethylene (non-medicinal); 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; esters and salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%
	NOTE: Trichlorethylene is subject to additional imposts under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.			
368	ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS: (A) Polymerization and copolymerization products of the vinyl and vinylidene types: (2) Flexible sheets, strip, film, roll film and foil, whether or not printed, polished embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including: goods covered by Item 255 (B) (1) material which has been further worked (e.g. edges, hemmed, holes punched) expanded material material supported by or laminated with or containing textile fabric (including glass fibre fabric) coated textile fabrics: *(a) Of vinylidene polymers and copolymers *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) Other *ad val.*	32½%	50%	55%
	(3) Plates, sheets and strips not covered by paragraph (2) and tubes, rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including: goods covered by Item 255 (B) (1) material which has been fur-			

(*Continued on next page*)



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Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	ther worked (e.g. drilled, milled, contour worked, edges, bevelled, fittings attached)			
	coated textile fabrics:			
	*(a) (1) Flooring or wall tiles per sq. yd.	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	6s.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	35%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
	(2) Floor coverings with paper felt base, not being tiles . *ad val.*	17½%	27½%	32½%
	(3) Floor coverings, other . *ad val.*	17½%	32½%	32½%
	*(b) Hose . *ad val.*	22½%	45%	45%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	*(c) Of vinylidene polymers and copolymers, not covered by sub-paragraph (a) or (b):			
	(1) Not supported by or laminated with or containing textile fabric (including glass fibre fabric) *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) Other. *ad val.*	25%	40%	45%
	*(d) Other . *ad val.*	25%	40%	45%
	(4) Articles made therefrom:			
	(a) Curtains . . *ad val.*	12½%	32½%	32½%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(b) Tablecloths, table covers, table centres and the like:			
	(1) Textile supported *ad val.*	17½%	35%	40%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(2) . . . *ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%

* *These items are shown for reference only; they do not form part of the reference.*

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2840 or 3145) quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 5422/62, (2) C.R.E. 4059/62 and (3) 5857/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	4 May 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

Australia (*Continued*)

Amendments to Schedule of Categories

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Trade has announced that the Schedule of Categories – revised to April 2, 1962 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 22, 1962, pages 1397-1398) should be amended as follows:

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Delete all references to ex 105 D 1 a		
Insert:		
ex 105 D1 a 1	Dyed or coloured	B
ex 105 D1 a 1	Balance, excluding moquettes	B
ex 105 D1 a 2	Fabric of duck weaves (except twill weave) (Grouped with ex 104 A Close weave canvas 7 oz. per sq. yd. or under, ex 104 C 1 Fabric of duck weaves (except plain sheeting weighing more than 7 ozs. per sq. yd. for use as bed sheeting or pillow casing), 104 C 2 Fabric of duck weaves, 104 C 3 Fabric of duck weaves, ex 104 G 3 Open weave canvas, ex 105 D 1 a 3 Fabric of duck weaves (except twill weave) ex 105 M Linen plain or matt duck weaves, ex 128 B Hemp fabrics – matt weaves and 129 B 1 a.)	R
ex 105 D1 a 2	Other – printed	B
ex 105 D1 a 2	Other – dyed or coloured	B
ex 105 D1 a 2	Balance, excluding moquettes	B
ex 105 D1 a 3	Fabric of duck weaves (except twill weave) (Grouped with ex 104 A Close weave canvas 7 ozs. per sq. yd. or under, ex 104 C1 Fabric of duck weaves (except plain sheeting weighing more than 7 ozs. per sq. yd. for use as bed sheeting or pillow casing), 104 C2 Fabric of duck weaves, 104 C3 Fabric of duck weaves, ex 104 G3 Open weave canvas, ex 105 D1 a 2 Fabric of duck weaves (except twill weave), ex 105 M Linen plain or matt duck weaves, ex 128 B Hemp fabrics – matt weaves and 129 B1 a.)	R
ex 105 D1 a 3	Other – printed	B
ex 105 D1 a 3	Other – dyed or coloured	B
ex 105 D1 a 3	Balance, excluding moquettes	B

The reference to 'ex 105 D1a' appearing in the items grouped below ex 104A, 104 C1, 104 C2, 104 C3, ex 104 G3, ex 105 M, ex 128 B and 129 B1a should be amended to read 'ex 105 D1a2 and ex 105 D1a3.'

NEW ZEALAND

New Customs Tariff Amended

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Tariff Amendment Order 1962 makes certain amendments to the new Customs Tariff as set out in the Customs Amendment Act 1961. Items in the following categories are affected:

Cereal preparations; fruits preserved etc. (item 053.909.9); alcoholic beverages; tobacco, unmanufactured; mink, undressed; petroleum spirit; printers' ink; medicinal and pharmaceutical products; rubber manufactures in Group 629; wooden rollers for spring blinds; paper and paper-board; articles made of pulp, of paper, and of paperboard; cotton fabrics of standard type; textile fabrics of standard type other than cotton fabrics; mineral manufactures in Group 663; glass and glassware; tubes, pipes and fittings of iron or steel; nails; domestic and household tools; manufactures of metal in Group 698; textile machinery; machinery and appliances and machine parts in Group 719; parts of television and radio broadcast receivers; electro-mechanical domestic appliances with self-contained electric motor; electric machinery and apparatus in Group 729; cricket pads, shin guards etc.; searchlights and spotlights, stereoscopes and mirrors in Group 861; newspapers, journals and periodicals; non-military arms; manufactured articles n.e.i. (item 899.180.2).

A copy of this Order can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 809, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411 Ext. 276.)

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, March 30, and April 6, 1962):

1. **Administrative Basic Allocations**

The issue of the following licences as basic licences has been authorized. In each instance licences will be issued under the item code for the specific goods covered by the 1961 schedule item code and not covering the whole heading of the new schedule item code.

Item Code	Old Schedule Item Code	Goods	Allocation
22.01	4–7	Soya beans	100% 1960 licences
09.07	14–1	Chicory	50% 1960 licences
41.03	33–1	Lanoline, refined or anhydrous, B.P. grades	100% 1960 licences
52.02	102–3	Crude distillutes of Coal tar, etc. (excluding pine tar and creosote)	75% 1960 licences
59.03	104–2	Disinfectants n.e.i., viz. other kinds, viz. other	75% 1961 licences
51.14	124–3	Oxides of Zinc, viz. B.P. Grade	50% 1960 licences
84.05	136–8	Fabric gloves	50% 1960 licences
62.03	199–1	Rubber hose	100% 1960 licences same goods
61.07	200–7	Goat and kid skin leather dressed, other	75% 1960 licences
62.25	194–1	Belts and belting n.e.i. for driving machinery, etc.	100% 1960 licences
58.03 / 65.14	205–19	Nylon monofilament	50% 1961 licences same goods
89.48	232–1	Antiques, works of art, etc.	50% 1961 licences
58.14 / 58.13	271–1	Celluloid and similar materials, etc.	75% 1960 licences
64.28	289–1	Monotype paper in rolls, etc.	100% 1961 licences
89.18	302–1	Religious tracts handbills, and folders	100% 1961 licences
64.28	304–3	Stationery n.e.i. of paper	50% 1960 licences same goods
89.18	305–1	Labels and tags of paper (excluding waterproof labels, etc.)	50% 1960 licences same goods
71.55	309–1	Bellows	100% 1960 licences
71.55	349–2	Earthmoving machinery and appliances n.e.i. (excluding parts therefor and blades for graders)	66⅔% imports under 1960 licences. (Note additions to list of exclusions from these licences
89.62	352–1	Rotary wire brushes	50% 1961 licences
69.32	353–1	Gas cooking appliances, domestic	75% 1960 licences same goods
71.80	353–22	Evaporators, condensers and dehydrators for refrigerators	100% 1961 licences
69.43	353–23	Door closers and floor springs	100% 1961 licences
68.12	357–10	Aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, or strips, exceeding 3 in. in width	20% 1961 licences
68.07	362–13	Knees, bends, etc. of brass or other copper alloy	75% 1960 licences
73.01	377–1	Air pressure brakes, etc.	75% 1961 licences
73.01	388–1	Wheels and tyres for locomotives, etc.	100% 1960 licences
59.01	397–14	Collodion base varnish for correcting stencils	100% 1960 licences
27.10 / 59.07	449–8	Diatomaceous earth	50% 1960 licences
53.13	207–1	Tanners', carriers' and bootmakers' inks and stains	50% 1960 licences
71.39	351–18	Spare parts all types of knitting and kilting machines	100% 1960 licences
69.43	368–1	Saddlers' ironmongery	50% 1960 licences
89.52	242–2	Jewellers' findings	75% 1960 licences (including any licences already issued under the allocation for Item Code 89.52)
52.02	126–1	Naphthalene crude or refined	50% 1960 licences
53.13	397–12	Varnishes, etc.	66⅔% 1960 licences
71.55	351–12	Grinding mills, etc., viz. commercial types	50% 1961 licences
89.18	253–2	Paintings, pictures, drawings, etc.	50% 1960 licences
89.18	305–2	Labels and tags, other kinds, etc.	50% 1960 licences

(*Continued on next page*)

Diplomats Annual

Copies of 'The Diplomat's Annual, 1962' may be obtained from The Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. Price 30s.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

New Zealand (*Continued*)

2. *Item Code* 65.31

Add after 'ladder web tape' and curtain pocket tape.

3. *Item Code* 65.32

Add 'curtain pocket tape' to heading.

4. *Sporting Gloves*

Gloves of a purely sporting character, e.g. boxing gloves, archery gloves, cricket gloves, etc. may be imported under licences for Item Code 89.31.

5. *Item Code* 69.24

Item code 69.24 is amended by the deletion of the words 'other hand tools of a kind used in . . . forestry.'

6. *Sanitaryware*

Licences issued under Item code 81.01 may be utilised to import earthenware bathroom and W.C. fittings such as soap holders and toilet roll holders.

7. *Bedlinen and Table Linen*

Item code 65.65 is amended by the deletion of Item 656.911.9 bed linen, other than plain. Item 656.911.9 is added to Item code 65.68.

An administrative basic of 33⅓ per cent. 1961 licences same goods is made for Item code 65.68 – 1961 schedule item code 184–4.

8. *Goggles and the like, etc.*

Item code 86.11 is to be deleted and Item code 86.10 is amended as follows: Item code 86.10 Item 861.220.0 Goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other 90 per cent. 1960 licences.

The New Zealand Customs Department have also issued the following notice:

It has been decided that the following vessels will qualify for the 1961/62 import licensing period:

Cap Ortegal	City of Brisbane
Eastern Argosy	Lord Byron
Oranje	Waipawa
Port Montreal	Mirrabooka
Kowa Maru	Amalric
Mariposa	Northumberland
Sierra	Kaituna
Wanganella	Crusader
Rangitane	Oriana
Slamat	African Reefer
Saracen	Wairimu
Austvard	Teakbank

The *African Reefer*, *Wairimu* and *Teakbank* are not now scheduled to arrive until after June 30, but it has been decided that they may be treated as 1961/62 vessels for licensing purposes.

The following vessels do not qualify:

Queensland Star	Suffolk
Remuera	Hororata
Monterey	Port New Plymouth
Gothic	Kwangsi
Turakina	

The above lists are not intended to be exhaustive, but are issued as a guide to members of the public.

Shipping and Forwarding Agents Directory

The 1962 'Directory of Shipping and Forwarding Agents' is now available. Copies from Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd., 167, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 10s. 6d.

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MEXICO

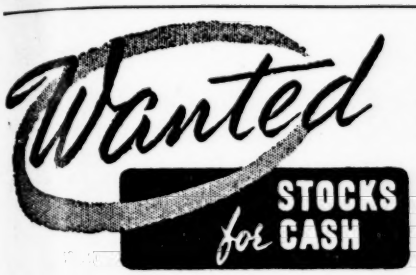
Special Customs Tariff Surcharge

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 9, 1962 (page 538) gave a list of goods which, on importation into Mexico, were made subject to a special Customs surcharge of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* during 1962.

H.M. Embassy in Mexico City reports that a revised list of goods subject to payment of this surcharge was published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on March 17, 1962. The following goods have been removed from the list:

Tariff No.	Description
120.00.01	Tobacco, light filler.
611.04.00	Bags of plastic materials, with indelible printed characters, and special preparations intended to protect dairy products.
621.00.01	Small boards of juniper wood, measuring up to 20 cm. in length and 10 cm. in width.
631.07.01	Safety paper with names or characters in pale ink over the entire surface, with or without designs, for printing tickets, cheques or other documents.
635.05.00	Periodicals, in separate sheets or stitched, for reading purposes.
642.05.01	Fabrics of artificial fibres, with or without admixtures of another fibre than silk in any proportion, with warp of cord and weft of yarn sufficiently apart to serve solely as a support for the cord, commonly called 'cord fabrics,' used for the manufacture of rubber tyres, when proved before the General Directorate of Customs to be of a kind not manufactured in the country or not replaceable by those manufactured therein.
642.05.02	Fabrics of artificial fibres, with or without admixtures of another fibre than silk in any proportion, with warp of cord and weft of yarn sufficiently apart to serve solely as a support for the cord, commonly called 'cord fabrics,' used for the manufacture of rubber tyres, when the conditions indicated in No. 642.05.01 are not fulfilled.
646.06.02	Bands of plain cotton fabric, containing more than 80 warp and weft yarns or threads per sq. cm., for the manufacture of typewriter ribbons.
646.06.06	Bands of fabrics of animal fibres other than silk, up to 20 cm. in width, with or without beads or non-precious metal of all sorts.
646.06.12	Bands of cotton fabrics, up to 80 mm. in width, figured, composed of 4 to 7 inter-adhering layers and a layer of wool-felt 8 mm. thick, the weight per band being more than 100 but not more than 270 grams per linear metre, in rolls more than 100 metres in length, for the manufacture of card clothing.
646.06.13	Bands of fabric of soft vegetable fibres, up to 70 mm. in width, figured, composed of 3 or 4 inter-adhering layers adhering also to a sheet of rubber, the weight per band being more than 140 grams per linear metre, in rolls more than 100 metres in length, for the manufacture of card clothing.
646.06.14	Bands of cotton fabric up to 65 mm. in width, figured, composed of 3 to 4 inter-adhering layers, whether or not they adhere to another fabric consisting of a mixture of wool and vegetable fibres, the weight per band being more than 75 but not more than 120 grams per linear metre, in rolls more than 100 metres in length, for the manufacture of card clothing.
646.06.15	Bands of cotton fabric, up to 65 mm. in width, figured, with rubberized sizing on one surface, weighing more than 10 but not more than 20 grams per linear metre, in rolls more than 100 metres in length, for the manufacture of card clothing.
721.01.07	Files, triangular, of iron or steel.
735.04.00	Beaters, juice-extractors and other kitchen utensils, n.s.m., motor-driven, weighing up to 2 kilog.
735.04.01	Beaters, juice-extractors and other kitchen utensils n.s.m., motor-driven, weighing more than 2 but not more than 6 kilog.
735.04.02	Beaters, juice-extractors and other kitchen utensils n.s.m., motor-driven, weighing more than 6 kilog.
743.04.99	Separate and spare parts for clothes-washing machines, n.s.m.
751.00.00	Automobiles of the 'popular' type, capable of transporting up to 10 persons.
751.00.01	Automobiles of the 'economical' type, capable of transporting up to 10 persons.
751.00.02	Automobiles of the 'standard' type, capable of transporting up to 10 persons.
761.00.00	Rubber pneumatic tyres, the inner circumference, namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim, measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter not exceeding 36 cm.

(*Continued on page* 1458)



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SALIENT POINTS

Net Profit before Obsolescence and after charging taxation and minority interests	£3,119,438
Debenture Interest	149,829
Preference Dividend	166,667
Ordinary Dividend	1,304,255
Profit retained in Group	1,498,687
	£3,119,438
Net Current Assets	11,709,740
Fixed Assets	23,082,688
Trade Investments (including Associated Companies)	9,064,749
Total Capital Employed (including Debentures and Loans)	£43,857,177

Extract from Statement by Mr. L. W. Farrow, C.B.E., Chairman

PROSPECTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

The sales of the Group for the first four months of 1962 show a reduction compared with those for the same period of 1961 and the profits likewise. When making this comparison it must be borne in mind that the first part of 1961 saw a continuation of the extremely active conditions which obtained in 1960. At the time of writing these remarks, the Group trading conditions are showing an improvement, both production and sales are now running ahead of those at this time last year, but it is difficult to assess the prospects for the rest of the year.

Mexico (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description
761.00.01	Rubber pneumatic tyres, the inner circumference, namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim, measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter exceeding 62·5 but less than 69 cm.
761.00.02	Solid rubber tyres, the inner circumference – namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim – measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter not exceeding 35 cm.
761.00.03	Solid rubber tyres, the inner circumference – namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim – measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter exceeding 60 cm.
761.00.04	Rubber tyres, weighing more than 200 kilog. each, the inner circumference – namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim – measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter of more than 69 but not exceeding 89 cm., provided they are manufactured with more than 15 plies of reinforced cord fabric and can be identified by raised indications obtained in the mould as to the number of plies.
761.00.97	Rubber pneumatic tyres, weighing each up to 10 kg. net, n.s.m.
761.00.98	Rubber pneumatic tyres, weighing each more than 10 kg. net, n.s.m.
761.01.00	Rubber inner tubes, the inner circumference of which does not exceed 35 cm. in diameter.
761.01.01	Rubber inner tubes, the inner circumference of which exceeds 62·5 but is less than 69 cm. in diameter.
761.01.02	Rubber inner tubes for tyres, the inner circumference of which exceeds 69 but does not exceed 89 cm. in diameter, and of a weight exceeding 18 kg. each.
762.04.—	Separate parts and spare parts of automobiles, not specially mentioned, identifiable after verification.
862.00.05	Illuminating lamps and reflectors, of all sorts, when it is proved, by means of catalogues, that they are exclusively intended for airfields, sea-ports, surgical operations or photographic studios.
862.00.06	Lamps of all sorts, with battery lighting devices, identifiable by means of catalogues, intended for use in medical examinations.
862.00.09	Miners' lamps of all sorts.
884.01.00	Cultural microfilms, with photographs of documents, books or illustrations.
884.01.01	Educational films, printed for cinematographs, of any width, with or without direct sound recording.
885.03.—	Movements and assembled parts thereof for wrist and pocket watches.
884.04.—	Separate parts for wrist and pocket watches.
890.01.01	Organs, up to 4 octaves, of all sorts.
890.01.02	Organs, more than 4 octaves, of all sorts.
891.05.00	Gramophone needles of all sorts, with or without tip of precious stones.
892.09.01	Fishing nets of all sorts.
893.00.—	School and office articles: collections and specimens for teaching purposes.
895.09.98	Kitchen and dining-room utensils, of aluminium and aluminium alloys, of any weight, n.s.m.
921.00.00	Palladium cast in bars or ingots and in pieces.
930.04.—	Machine guns and other arms, n.s.m.
970.01.01	Eyes of glass for animals, used in taxidermy.

Import Licensing

DECREES PUBLISHED recently in the Mexican *Diario Oficial*, and effective from the date of publication, made goods under the following Tariff headings subject to prior import licence:

Published June 4, 1962.

500.02.02	Dichlorodifluoromethane (freon gas for refrigerating apparatus).
501.11.06	Carbon tetrachloride.
743.00.02	Fuses and fuse plugs, for electric installations, weighing up to 100 grammes each.
742.03.02	Electrodynamic and magnetic loudspeakers for radios, television sets or sound reproducers, with or without cabinets.
742.03.06	Channel-selectors for television sets.
742.03.10	Wave-band selectors for radio sets, with or without electronic parts attached.

Published June 5, 1962.

648.05.03	Asbestos sheets, not containing cement.
741.04.03	Gaskets of vegetable fibres, other than cotton, coated with tar or pitch.
741.04.99	Gaskets of all sorts, n.s.m.

Published June 8, 1962.

741.00.00	Endless belts for machines, woven from animal fibres.
741.00.03	Belts, other than endless, for machines, woven from animal fibres.
741.00.09	Belts, endless or otherwise, woven from any kind of fibre, more than 150 cm. in width, if proved to be for use with paper-board or paper-making machines.

Published June 12, 1962.

501.23.06	Carboximethylcellulose, combined with any metallic base.
751.04.01	Automobiles specially equipped for street-cleaning (restriction applies to automobiles equipped with boxes for the collection of refuse).
762.00.52	Air brakes and their separate parts, provided that they are identifiable as being exclusively for automobiles. Restriction does not apply to brake-linings and rivets.

Tax Exemptions for New Industries

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* of June 5, 1962, published a General Declaration under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries granting tax exemptions for the manufacture of **equipment for dry-cleaners and laundries.** This is declared to be a new secondary industry which will contribute to the economic development of the country. Exemptions will be granted for five years.

Exemptions from payment of import duties (100 per cent.), stamp tax (100 per cent.), sales tax (100 per cent.) and income tax (30 per cent.) will be granted to interested firms subject to their compliance with the following requirements:

(a) They must maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not affect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of royalties, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.

(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, etc., whether in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under other names, whether in cash, in stock or in credit, will be limited to the percentage of sales which the Mexican authorities will determine.

(c) The employment of foreign personnel in direct productive activities is limited to one individual and to the first year of the concession; foreign personnel may be employed in other activities for not more than two years. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of their employment expires.

(d) Total payments to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc., must not exceed 20 per cent. of the total wage bill for all personnel engaged in the activity for which the exemptions are granted.

(e) The firm must comply with the standards of quality which the Mexican authorities may issue.

The Mexican *Diario Oficial* of June 6, 1962, published a General Declaration under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries granting tax exemptions for the manufacture of **lamps for major and minor surgery.** This is declared to be a new secondary industry which will contribute to the economic development of the country. Exemptions will be granted for five years.

Exemptions from payment of import duties (100 per cent.), stamp tax (100 per cent.), sales tax (100 per cent.) and income tax (10 per cent., which can be raised to 30 per cent. when individual firms have complied with the special conditions laid down in their individual Declarations) will be granted to interested firms subject to their compliance with the following requirements:

(a) They must maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not affect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of royalties, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.

(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, etc., whether in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under other names, whether in cash, in stock or in credit, will be limited to the percentage of sales which the Mexican authorities will determine.

(c) The employment of foreign personnel in direct productive activities is limited to one individual and to the first year of the concession; foreign personnel may be employed in other activities for not more than two years. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of their employment expires.

Mexico (*Continued*)

(d) Total payments to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc., must not exceed 15 per cent. of the total wage bill for all personnel engaged in the activity for which the exemptions are granted.

(e) The firm must comply with the standards of quality which the Mexican authorities may issue.

CUBA

Fiscal Legislation

H.M. EMBASSY in Havana reports that, in January, 1962, the Cuban Government announced the introduction of a new Fiscal Law to replace or supplement existing legislation on tax matters. The Law has no specific number and bears the simple title of 'Fiscal Law'.

Under this Law, an income tax is established under which (a) private enterprises, farmers or agricultural enterprises and co-operatives are taxed on gross income without deduction of any kind, (b) self employed persons are taxed on income derived from any sources, after deduction of expenses in accordance with rules to be determined by the Ministry of Finance and (c) all other persons are taxed on income from any source, including profits. Those exempt from the tax include foreign 'functionaries' and technicians receiving payment from their own countries or from international organizations of which Cuba is a member. Certain sources of income are not liable for tax; these include allowances granted for the sole purpose of covering transportation, maintenance and certain living expenses.

The Law provides for a tax on a wide range of documents. A tax on some consumer goods is also established; the goods include alcohols, alcoholic ethers, alcoholates, alcoholic extracts, liquor essences and, with the exception of malt extracts, any other product not specifically classified which contains ethyl alcohol and is not for internal consumption; methylated spirits and strong liquors; sparkling wines, including champagne; grape wines and vermouths; and cider. Tobacco is also liable to this tax. The Law provides that travellers arriving in Cuba will be allowed to bring into the country up to 200 cigarettes and three litres of alcoholic beverage, all of which will be exempt from the tax. Any excess over these permitted limits will be confiscated by the Customs Authorities. Consumer goods affected by this tax are exempt therefrom on exportation.

The Law establishes a tax on the profits of capital corporations with annual income of more than Pesos $100,000, including stock companies partnerships and limited liability companies. The tax will be 40 per cent. of profits up to Pesos $50,000 and 60 per cent. in excess of this amount. Insurance and bond companies, national and foreign companies operating vessels or aircraft between national and foreign ports or airports, international radio-telegraph, cablegraph and radio-telephone companies, companies engaged exclusively in the publication of books, newspapers and maps or the sale of books, newspapers and magazines and companies engaged exclusively in operating radio stations or medical or surgical services are exempt from the tax.

Funds maintained outside Cuban territory by persons or legal entities of foreign nationality, when such funds correspond to an industry or commercial house established in Cuba are liable to a tax of Pesos $0.08 per cent.

An English translation of the Law may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 371).

BRAZIL

Foreign Exchange Regulations

INSTRUCTION No. 221 of SUMOC (the Brazilian Superintendency of Money and Credit) reduced the import deposits payable by Brazilian importers to the Bank of Brazil from 150 per cent. by 10 per cent. per month, commencing on January 1, 1962. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of January 19, page 118). A further Instruction, No. 226 of May 18, suspends reductions up to September 30, until which time the deposit level will be maintained at 100 per cent. Hitherto importers have received 150 day Bank of Brazil Bills in return for their deposit payment but by Instruction 226 the issue of Bills will be limited to 30 per cent. of the value of the deposit.

PERU

Amendments to Customs Tariff

PERUVIAN Supreme Resolution No. 61 of May 26 increased, as from September 4, the specific duty on Item 967 of the Peruvian Customs Tariff 'fine black ink, for lithographic work, illustrations and de luxe printing' from Soles 0·20 to Soles 3·25 per gross kilo.

Peruvian Supreme Decree No. 64 of May 26, with effect from that date, combined under Item 3246 of the Peruvian Customs Tariff, 'matches of wood, cardboard or wax', items previously covered by Items 3246 and 3247. The rate of duty is raised to Soles 12·75 per gross kilo, but is not subject to the 50 per cent. surcharge imposed by Law No. 12995.

BOLIVIA

Abolition of Visas

FOLLOWING AN Exchange of Notes between the Bolivian and British Governments, it has now been agreed that the provision for the abolition of visas shall cover, besides tourists, all citizens of both countries, whatever the purpose of their visit may be.

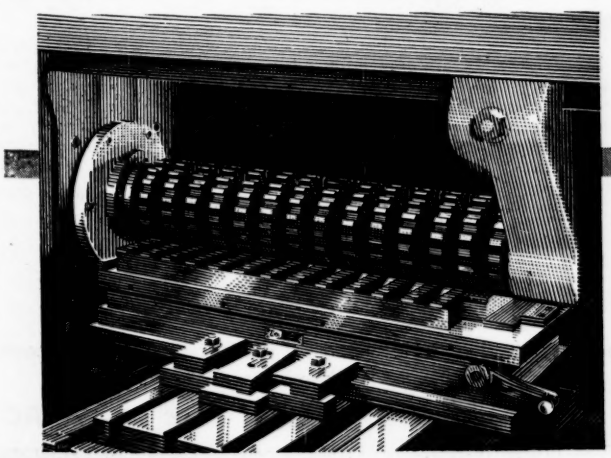
It is understood that appropriate instructions have now been issued to Bolivian consulates in Britain.

PANAMA

Markings on Containers

NOTICES published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 9, 1962 (page 537) and April 20, 1962 (page 880) gave information about Panamanian regulations relating to identifications and markings on containers.

H.M. Embassy in Panama City reports that the regulations will enter into force on September 30, 1962.



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CHILE

Prior Import Deposits

AS REPORTED briefly in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22 (page 1400) the Central Bank of Chile reintroduced a system of prior import deposits with effect from June 18, 1962.

The deposits are divided into four categories, A at 10 per cent.; B at 100 per cent.; C at 200 per cent. and D at 1,000 per cent., and they must be lodged with the Central Bank of Chile at the time the import is registered, for a retention period of 90 days.

The previous practice of prior payment of a deposit equivalent to the amount of the surcharge (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962, page 249) is now discontinued.

Deposits will not be required for the following imports:

(a) Those for Government and semi-Government institutions.

(b) Those for the large copper and iron mining, nitrate and iodine companies; those financed by credits from international organizations, and those payable on deferred terms.

(c) Those made under the laws setting up the privileged zones of Arica; Iquique, Pisagua, Taltal and Chañaral; Chiloé, Aysen and Magallanes; the free food zone of Antofagasta; and imports made by small and medium sized copper mining companies in the province of Antofagasta.

(d) Those originating in the countries of LAFTA consisting of goods figuring on the Chilean and Paraguayan preference lists.

(e) Those for municipalities, universities recognized by the State, the Inter-American Development and Agriculture Co-operation, benevolent institutions, fire-fighting services, the National Electrical Enterprise (ENDESA), National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP), National Mining Enterprise (ENAMI), the Pacific Steel Company (CAP), fishing companies, and the following subsidiaries of the Production Development Corporation (CORFO); Refrigeration Department of CORFO, the Baquedano Experimental Plant, the Caracoles Mining Co., the Calicheo Forestal Co. and the Antofagasta foundry and shipyards.

A list of Chile's Permitted and Prohibited imports, showing the surcharges and prior deposits payable, will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal.*

CANADA

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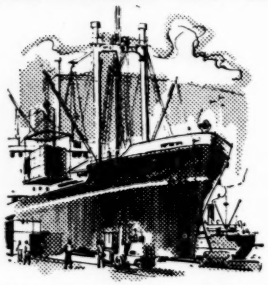

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CANADA

Canadian Surcharge on Imports

THE CANADIAN Federal Government announced on June 24, that a temporary, graduated surcharge was to be imposed on imported goods. The following is the text of the official Press Release on the subject:

'The Order in Council under which the additional levies on imports are being applied contains three annexes – Schedule A, which lists the tariff items covering goods on which there will be an additional 15 per cent., Schedule B, the tariff items covering goods on which there will be an additional 10 per cent. duty, and Schedule C, listing the tariff items covering the goods on which there will be an additional 5 per cent. duty.

'Goods not covered by the tariff items listed in these schedules are free of any additional duty. They are not affected by this order in any way.

'The surcharges apply to goods imported into Canada from all countries (except the very few subject to the general tariff). Since the surcharges are additional duties on top of existing rates of duty, it follows that the existing structure of tariff preferences is being retained without change.

'It will be evident from the text of the Order in Council that the surcharge is being effected by applying the general tariff rates, as provided in the Customs tariff, for these various items and then remitting in advance a portion of the tariff increase in order to provide a system of standard rates of surcharge.

'The three lists of surcharges are related to the degree to which the goods are essential, to the adequacy of supplies of goods from domestic sources, and to the degree of manufacture involved.

'Made subject to a 15 per cent. additional duty or surcharge, the maximum rate, are a group of non-essential or luxury imports: cut flowers, champagne, wines and spirits, beer, cigars, candy, brandied fruits, certain luxury foods (truffles, pate de fois, liver paste, etc.), guns and rifles, the more elaborate types of cameras, jewellery, silverware, perfume, certain toilet articles, oriental rugs, fancy leather goods and refrigerators. This group covers about $150 million of annual imports at current levels.

'Made subject to a 10 per cent. surcharge are a range of products, largely consumer goods, for which it is possible for consumers to defer some of their purchases or for which additional Canadian production is available. This group includes automobiles, furniture, power lawn mowers, sanitary ware and tile, chinaware, biscuits, candied fruits, advertising matter, plastic goods, paper manufactures, film, soap powders, sporting goods, clothing, radios and television sets, and toys. The group covers about $650 million of annual imports at current levels.

'Made subject to a 5 per cent. surcharge are a broad group of less essential imports: manufactures of metals, iron and steel shapes, pipes and tubes, machinery, electrical apparatus, primary plastics, lubricating oil, some pulp and paper products, manufactures of wood, and textile fabrics. For some of these items surplus capacity exists in Canada. For others, alternative or substitutable Canadian products are available. This 5 per cent. duty covers about $2,300 million of annual imports at current levels.

'The exempt category, that is, the category on which no additional duty is being applied, contains a broad range of basic foodstuffs: bananas, grapefruit, oranges, orange juice, tea and coffee, for example, and farm machinery, mining machinery, chemicals, raw materials, lumber, gasoline, and most component parts for Canadian manufactures, such as automobile parts and aircraft parts. The group not subject to additional duty covers about $2,900 million of annual imports at current levels.'

Fuller details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as they become available.

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada'

Acetophenetidin (phenacetin).
(Ruling effective May 30, 1962.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-33-4 dated May 30, 1962.

Canada (*Continued*)

Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

THE CANADIAN Department of National Health and Welfare have issued Trade Information Letter No. 209 concerning the requirements of the regulations regarding the declaration of net contents of Easter and other novelty confections.

Copies of the letter are available for inspection at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 685 or 550).

UNITED STATES

Imports of Surplus Military Rifles

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 14, 1959 (page 48) about an investigation by the United States Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (now the Office of Emergency Planning) under the provisions of Section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 to determine whether imports of surplus military rifles were threatening to impair the national security of the United States.

The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning has now announced his decision, which is that imports of surplus military rifles are not a threat to the national security. His report concluded that although these imports have contributed, with other factors, to economic difficulties experienced by some United States manufacturers of sporting firearms, the ability of United States industry as a whole to meet defence requirements in a national emergency will not be affected thereby.

A copy of the report may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372-3.)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff Modifications

PLEASE NOTE that the rate of duty of 10 per cent. for Tariff Heading No. 84·59 B II (c) Other, in the EURATOM Tariff Modifications notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22 (page 1404), is also reduced to 7 per cent. until December 31, 1965.

PORTUGAL

Changes in the Import Drawback System

BY DECREE No. 44,355 of May 17, 1962, the Portuguese Government has made known certain changes concerning the importation under the drawback system over a period of two years (which may be renewed at the request of the interested parties) of locust seed beans intended for the extraction of the germ and the manufacture of flour of various types.

For every 100 kilograms of flour or granulated germ exported, the duties corresponding to 141 kilograms of imported seed shall be refunded.

DENMARK

Sales Tax

THE DANISH Government proposes to introduce a 9 per cent. sales tax on all goods except foodstuff and textiles on August 1, 1962. The tax will be collected at the wholesale stage. Details of the application of the new tax will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as they are available.

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THE NETHERLANDS

Turnover Tax Surcharge on Imported Goods

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 15, 1962 (page 1367) regarding changes in Turnover Tax Surcharge payable on certain imported goods under a Netherlands Royal Decree, dated May 19, 1962 (*effective from June* 1, 1962). Details of these changes are now reproduced below:

(1) Benelux Tariff No.	(2) Description	(3) Basic Turnover Tax	(4) Turnover Tax surcharge on imported goods	(5) Effect of Decree of May 19, 1962
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15.04 A	Fish liver oil	0	Nil	Minus 0·5
ex 20.05 B	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades	0	4	Plus 4
25.18 C	Tarred dolomite	5	Nil	Minus 4
40.05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber:			
ex	Non-vulcanized *camel-back rubber* and other rubber for the repair of vehicle tyres	5	3·5	Change of text only (shown in italics)
40.06	Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber (for example, impregnated textile thread; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber adhesives on backings of any material including vulcanized rubber; rings and discs):			
C	Other than solutions and dispersions or adhesives on backings of any material:			
ex	Non-vulcanized *camel-back rubber* and other rubber for the repair of vehicle tyres	5	3·5	Change of text only (shown in italics)
ex	Articles of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber except *camel-back rubber* and other rubber for the repair of vehicle tyres	5	2·5	Change of text only (shown in italics)
40.16	Articles of hardened rubber (ebonite and vulcanite)	5	Nil	Minus 2·5
70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed:			
ex	Unframed, excluding rear-view mirrors	5 or 18	5	New item
ex	Framed, excluding rear-view mirrors	5 or 18	3	New item
73.17	Tubes and pipes, of cast iron:			
ex	Spigot and socket pressure pipes of non-malleable cast iron with an internal diameter of not more than 300 mm.	5	3	No change
ex	Spigot and socket pressure pipes with an internal diameter of less than 100 mm. where the spigot or socket has a groove or screw thread	5	Nil	Minus 3
ex	Tubes and pipes, other than spigot and socket pressure pipes and flange pipes of non-malleable cast iron, with an internal diameter of not more than 300 mm.	5	3	New item
ex 82.01	Spades and shovels	5	3	No change
ex 82.01	Picks, mattocks and hoes, axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools	5	Nil	
83.13	Stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules, bung covers, seals and plombs, case corner protectors and other packing accessories, of base metal:			
ex	Crown corks	5	6	Plus 3 or 4·5
ex	Of sheet iron or sheet steel, of copper or of tin, *except crown corks*	5	3	Change of text only (shown in italics)
ex	Of aluminium, *except* capsules, screw caps and *crown corks*	5	1·5	Change of text only (shown in italics)
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors, not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23:			
B	Machinery and apparatus, automobile, track-laying or wheeled, not capable of running on rails:			
ex	Machinery and apparatus exclusively used for peat-digging	5	Nil	Minus 3
84.23 A	Excavating, levelling and extracting machinery for earth, minerals or ores:			
ex	Machinery and apparatus exclusively used for peat-digging	5	Nil	Minus 3
85.24	Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon electrodes and other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes:			
A	Electrodes for electrolysis installations:			
II	Other than fitted with eyelets, terminals or other connectors, weighing each:			
b	Less than 50 kg.	5	Nil	Minus 3
B	Heating resistors, other than those falling within heading No. 85.12:			
II	Other than fitted with eyelets, terminals or other connectors, weighing each:			
b	Less than 50 kg.	5	Nil	Minus 3
86.09	Parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling-stock:			
C	Axles, assembled or not; wheels and parts thereof:			
ex	Of narrow-gauge rolling stock	5	4	No change
ex	Other	5	Nil	Minus 4
87.02 B	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials:			
II	Other than goods vehicles specially designed for the transport of highly radio-active material:			
ex	Motor vehicles, whether or not complete, not classified under Item 22 of Table III, annexed to the Turnover Tax Law 1954, of a weight in a fully fitted out condition – except for fuel, oil and water – exceeding 2,000 kg.; chassis fitted with engine and cabin, whether or not complete, of a weight in a fully fitted-out condition – except for fuel, oil and water – exceeding 1,750 kg.	5	4·5	No change
ex	Other	5	4·5	New item
87.04	Chassis fitted with engines for tractors, motor vehicles or special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, etc.):			
ex	Chassis fitted with engine whether or not complete, of a weight in fully fitted-out condition – except for fuel, oil and water – exceeding 1,500 kg.	5	4·5	No change
ex	Other	5	4·5	New item
ex 87.12	Bowden cable	5	3·5	New item
ex 95.08 B	Gelatin capsules	5	2·5	Minus 1·5
97.07 A	Fish-hooks, unmounted	5	Nil	Minus 4

(*Continued on next page*)

Netherlands (*Continued*)

Notes on Section XVI of the Benelux Import Duties Tariff (Chapters 84 and 85):

TURNOVER TAX surcharge on imported goods will not apply to those parts and spare parts of machinery, appearing in the above list, which come under the provisions of General Note 2 to Section XVI of the Benelux Import Duties Tariff (for the text of General Note 2 to Section XVI of the Benelux Import Duties Tariff—see footnote).

2. Items appearing in the following list included in Section XVI of the Benelux Import Duties Tariff are nevertheless subject to the payment of Turnover Tax Surcharge on imported goods.

(1) Benelux Tariff No.	(2) Description	(3) Basic Turnover Tax	(4) Turnover Tax surcharge on imported goods	(5) Effect of Decree of May 19, 1962
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors, not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23:			
B	Machinery and apparatus, automobile, track-laying or wheeled, not capable of running on rails:			
ex	Other than machinery and apparatus exclusively used for peat-digging .	5	3	Transfer from above list only
84.23 A	Excavating, levelling and extracting machinery for earth, minerals or ores:			
ex	Other than machinery and apparatus exclusively used for peat-digging . .	5	3	Transfer from above list only
84.45	Machine tools for working metal or metallic carbides, other than tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor and other than gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances:			
C	Machine-tools other than specially designed for the re-cycling of irradiated fissile material and other than working by electro-erosion or other electrical processes and other than supersonic machine-tools:			
ex	Machine-tools with the exception of centreless circular grinding machines and machine tools exclusively used for the printing industry . .	5	4	No change
ex	Machine-tools exclusively used for the printing industry . . .	5	Nil	— 4
ex	Centreless circular grinding machines . . .	5	Nil	No change
85.24	Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon electrodes and other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes:			
A	Electrodes for electrolysis installations:			
I	Fitted with eyelets, terminals or other connectors:			
ex	Weighing less than 50 kg.	5	Nil	— 3
B	Heating resistors, other than those falling within heading No. 85.12:			
	Fitted with eyelets, terminals or other connectors:			
ex	Weighing less than 50 kg.	5	Nil	— 3
C	Other:			
I	Fitted with eyelets, terminals or other connectors:			
ex	Whether or not combined with metal, weighing less than 50 kg., except carbon brushes .	5	Nil	— 3
II	Not specified, weighing each:			
b	Less than 50 kg.:			
ex	Other than carbon brushes . . .	5	Nil	— 3

General Note 2 to Section XVI

Except as otherwise expressly provided for, parts of machines (not being parts of the articles described in headings Nos. 84.64, 85.23, 85.24, 85.25 and 85.27) are to be classified as follows:

(a) Goods of a kind described in any headings of Chapters 84 and 85 (other than headings 84.65 and 85.28) are in all cases to be classified in their respective headings.

(b) Other parts, if suitable for use solely or principally with a particular kind of machine, or with a number of machines falling within the same heading (including a machine falling within heading No. 84.59 or 85.22) are to be classified with the machines of that kind. However, goods which are equally suitable for use principally with goods of headings Nos. 85.13 and 85.15 are to be classified in heading No. 85.13.

(c) All other parts are to be classified in heading No. 84.65 or 85.28.

Note : *The turnover tax surcharge is additional to the basic turnover tax. This surcharge is levied on certain specified imported goods in order to remove or reduce any difference in burden that may arise between taxation on imported goods and taxation on goods manufactured in the Netherlands.*

JORDAN

Imports of Some Partly Assembled Goods Prohibited

THE JORDANIAN authorities have prohibited the importation of the following articles as from May 20, 1962:

1. All passenger cars without engines or tyres.
2. All passenger car chassis without engines, bodies or tyres.
3. All public or commercial transport vehicles, i.e. buses and trucks, without engines and tyres.
4. Refrigerators, cooling appliances and washing appliances without their main parts such as motors, condensers, pressure pumps and steam units.

Goods shipped before the above date are exempt.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Lacon House, Theobalds Road, Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 670 or 276.)

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for companies seeking export business can often be obtained for suitable news items through the Central Office of Information, which collects material from industry for distribution overseas through the Government Information Services. C.O.I. is interested in Press and magazine material, films and tape recordings for radio stations. Contact should be made with the appropriate Regional Office at the addresses given below:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1. (Newcastle 28543.)

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474 – Telex 55119.)

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221.)

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951.)

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8.)

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122.)

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8 (Bristol 37026/7.)

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376.)

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. G. Mould, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199.)

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501.)

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210.)

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327.)

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5/- per line, minimum 25/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

TRANSLATING ? CONTACT 'EXPORT TRANSLATORS' CHAncery 2345. 52 Maldon Road, London, W.3.

NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE. SLICES VII AND VIII AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS. Preliminary Notice is hereby given that International Competitive Bids will be invited at the close of 1962 for the construction of a large Hangar and ancillary works, at an Airfield in the United Kingdom.

2. A further Notice will be issued and will provide details enabling Contractors to indicate their desire to bid. Inquiries regarding Bidding, Specification, and Conditions of Contract should not be made until this further Notice is issued. INFRA/JOB NO. 7/3 (Hangars).

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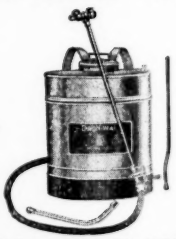

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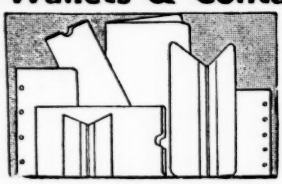

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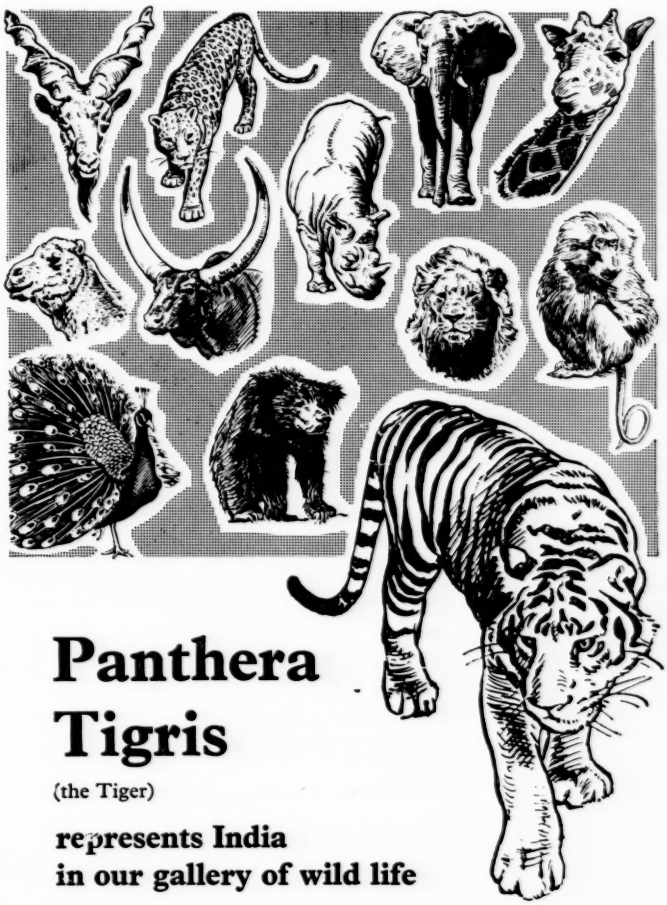

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